

AUGUST

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1838.

Whole No. 81

L. II. No. 29.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

No. 29. In advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an agreement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.—Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares; over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden or charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

LOOK HERE.

We have just received from the North a substantial stock of

GOODS,

embracing almost every article usually kept in our line of business. Fully relying on our ability to satisfy both as regards the **QUALITY** and **PRICE** of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to come in and examine our Stock.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.

Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—tf.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,

HAVING associated themselves in the

Practice of Medicine, respectfully

invite the attention of the citizens

of the town of Jacksonville, and

the adjoining counties. Their

office is on the west side of the public square, at

the place they may at all times be found unless

temporarily absent.

Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES,

has the public generally, that he has

recently opened a **House of Entertainment**

in the town of Jacksonville, Ben-

ton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on

N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes

to merit and secure a liberal share of public pa-

trons. May 10, 1838.

EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS large and commodious Tavern

Stand, lately erected on the South

side of the Public Square, immediately

in front of the Court House, in the town

of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber, &

hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy

who may favor him with their patronage. The

house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former

proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will

appropriate his whole care and attention to it.

JAMES LAWSON.

Talladega, June 7, 1838.

LAW OFFICE.

W. B. & H. L. JARVIS,

HAVE associated themselves together in the

practice of law. They attend regularly, all

the courts in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb,

herokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and

the supreme court of the State. Their office is

Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both

at all times be found. The engagement of

each secures the attention of both.

March 22d, 1838.

DR. A. B. HARRIS.

OFFERS his professional services to the

citizens of Benton County. He may be found

at the residence of Col. Wm. McGehee.

Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

E. T. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will attend to any business that may be com-

mitted to his care in the Courts of Law and

Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, Dekalb,

herokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His

office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door

to the New-York Store. June 7, 1838.—4f.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP & posted by George

C. Bengue, one Chesnut Sor-

rel Mare, about 14 hands high,

blaze face, with her right hind foot

white, some saddle spots on her back, supposed

to be fourteen years old, appraised to \$35.00, be-

fore Joseph M. Jones; J. P.

A. W. MAJORS, CLK. c. c.

July 12, 1838.—3t.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, late-

ly compiled from various authors.

BY REV. DAVID BRYAN.

For Sale at this Office.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL

ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be

paid; and the Company will make payments ev-

ery ninety days. The hands will be well fed and

clothed.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line,

to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,

Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

"The Jacksonville paper will please publish

the above if, and forward their account to this Of-

fice for collection.

FOR PRINTING.

PRINTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH

AT THIS OFFICE.

POLAND.

The celebrated O. P. Q. in his last letter from Paris, published in the N. York Express, says of ill-fated Poland—

"I must just say a word to-day before I close my letter, about poor POLAND and little CRACOW. In the English and French governments were not the most immoral, cowardly, selfish, and wretched administrations in the world, POLAND would at this moment have been an independent kingdom, CRACOW would have been liberated from the night mare or death shade 'protection' of the Northern powers. Some late letters from Poland and Cracow, which I have seen and read, have made a very great impression upon my mind. They narrate, 1st. That every month the poles are sent off to the Caucasus army against their will; 2d. That every month some small remain-

ing vestige of former Polish independence is destroyed. 3d. That every month some new atrocity is made on the properties of the Nobles, and the peasantry are made to feel that they are indeed slaves. 4th. That not only no promise is held out of amelioration—but the Russian Government are perpetually insulting the Poles with the appellation of Russian subjects. 5th. That there is no chance of the Poles even being put in possession of the small portion of liberty formerly enjoyed by them by virtue of the treaties of 1814 and 1815; and 6th. That the situation of the relatives of those who took part in the events of 1831 has become so intolerable, that the Polish ladies prefer emigration and poverty as domestics and menial servants, to continuing where they are. But Lord Durham's mission failed! and so he is sent to Canada!!

As to CRACOW—The last news from that city is equally sad. Its promised—may guaranteed independence is at an end. The Diet has been told that its true policy and duty is to leave ALL to the magnanimous and glorious protectors of Cracow—freedom—the governments of Austria Prussia and Russia!!

From the following, which we find in the Charleston Mercury, it will be seen that rapid progress is making in the construction of this great work, on its southern section. Before this, the whole of the route from Columbia to its connection with the Charleston and Hamburg road, has been put under contract, and some of it is already completed. The general Directory, at its meeting in September, will determine whether any of the route lying within the limits of Tennessee shall be put under contract or not. This will depend on the wishes of our local board. If they require it, the work will at once commence; and it should be a matter of weighty consideration with the Tennessee stockholders whether our Directors should urge such a course. Let our stockholders think of this matter, and so will we, and at a future time give our views on the subject.

OUR GREAT RAIL ROAD.

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KNOWLEDGE REGISTER.

From the Charleston Mercury.

OUR GREAT RAIL ROAD.

It will be seen from the notice to C. A. factors, which we this day publish, that the 2d division, extending from McCord's Ferry, on the Congaree River, to Bruceville, a distance of about 40 miles, will be put under contract on the 15th of next month. This will complete the whole line from Columbia to Charleston—the 1st division, extending from Columbia to McCord's Ferry, having been some time since contracted for, and being now in a course of rapid construction. We learn through a gentleman who has just returned from an examination of the work, that it is going on with great spirit, and the most gratifying success. All the sections, except one, (which has been let to an experienced contractor from North Carolina) have been taken up by the Planters in the neighborhood. It is found that the slaves, under proper direction and superintendence, are doing the work in the very best manner. Great progress has been already made, especially on the several sections of Col. Hampton, the Messrs. Taylor's & the Messrs. Adams. One of the sections contracted for by the latter, is already **FINISHED**, and is pronounced by competent judges, to be as beautiful a specimen of such work, as is any where to be found. The question seems now to be fully settled, that our rail roads can be constructed by slave labor, on terms mutually advantageous to the Company and the Planters. The advantages of this arrangement are incalculable. While the line extending through the centre of the State is thus being vigorously prosecuted, the repairs and improvements on the Charleston and Hamburg Road are going on with equal spirit. For upwards of 100 miles, the embankment is entirely finished, & October next, the whole will be completed by laying down the new iron. These, with other repairs to the Road and improvements in the machinery, have already greatly facilitated transportation. Cars leaving Augusta and Charleston daily at 6 o'clock, now usually arrive at their destination (a distance of 136 miles) a little after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, stopping for breakfast and dinner, also for taking in wood and water. It is expected that when the improvements now in progress on this Road are completed, the run through will be made in eight hours; and from Charleston to Columbia, it will probably not require more than six or seven.

We learn further that measures are to be immediately taken to ensure the putting the RAIL ROAD BANK in operation at an early day, of which public notice will shortly be given. No apprehensions are entertained that the recent calamity here will seriously affect the prospects of our Rail Road. The second instalment had fortunately been paid before the fire took place, and the relief afforded to the sufferers by the loan of \$2,000,000 on the part of the State, will go very far to repair the damages which have been sustained. The spirit of our citizens is unbroken, and they are displaying a zeal and energy which promise the most triumphant success.

NASHVILLE, July 20.

THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

AN INTERESTING SCENE AT THE HERMITAGE.

We copy below from the American Presbyterian of yesterday, an interesting account of the administration of the holy sacrament by the Rev. editor of that paper, at the Presbyterian church near the Hermitage, on Sunday last, on which occasion the venerable Ex-President of the United States was received into communion.

We understand that the church, of which Gen. Jackson is now a member, was erected some years since at his own expense, in a beautiful forest grove on the Hermitage grounds; and the congregation at present worshipping in the house is said to

be distinguished for numbers and respectability.

"Agreeably to the notice previously given, the Senior Editor of this paper, together with the Rev. Mr. Smith, administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, last Sabbath, in the church near the Hermitage.

This church is known on our Presbyterian records by the name of Ephesus, and was erected many years since on the domain appertaining to the Hermitage, principally by its venerable proprietor, the Ex-president of the United States. It is beautifully located, and though not spacious, or even finished, yet it is a delightful summer temple, for the calm and pure worship of the triune God. Such, at least, it seemed to us during the services of the late solemnity, and especially so, when it became the abode of the communion of redeemed spirits, around the table of their present Lord and Saviour. While such seasons are generally the most joyous and elevating, which believers can enjoy on earth, the one, to which we have alluded, afforded more than ordinary interest, because several interesting accessions to the church were numbered one, peculiarly interesting—we mean, the Ex-President himself. To the Christian, every spiritual accession to the army of the living God is ground of joy, because every soul is of infinite value, and in its redemption, the spiritual empire, and consequently the declarative glory of the Great Captain of its salvation are augmented. Still, on account of the greater amount of commanding influence, which distinguished individuals are capable of exercising in the cause of religion, when truly converted to God—their conversion to all Christians, cannot be otherwise than a matter of far more than ordinary interest and rejoicing. This, irrespective of all other considerations, is calculated to yield uncommon gratification, to all who feel interested in the kingdom of Christ below, when they learn, that General Jackson has solemnly consecrated himself to the promotion of its interests, during the remainder of his days. It may well be imagined, that the scene was thrilling when this veteran in years, and in the service of his country, professed allegiance to the Sovereign of all worlds, and promised an eternal fidelity to Him, who demands the homage of all created intelligences. How could it be otherwise? A form of no common appearance for inspiring veneration, was standing before the Assembly. It was the form of one, who had been long known as amongst the most distinguished of his country's Generals—who had often periled his life in her defence, and who under God had achieved one of the most memorable victories recorded in the annals of modern warfare. Nor is this all. The same venerable form had filled, as a statesman, the highest seat in the Government of his country, and had been clothed with the highest civil honors, which that country in all its equalled freedom and independence could bestow.

He had passed through a life of most eventful scenes—he had returned to his own hermitage—to the tomb of his beloved consort—to the few remaining friends of his former days—to some of the surviving children of these friends, and in their view, was about to pledge himself to become a soldier in a new army, and to engage in the performance of duties, of higher importance than ever commanded the attention of earthly thrones or confederated States. And to add, if possible, to the impressiveness of the scene, the partner of his adopted son, dear to him, indeed as a daughter, together with a beloved niece, were also about to seal with him their covenant, for the first time to be the followers of the Prince of peace. The whole of the preparatory service was deeply interesting, but when the time arrived, for him and his relatives, and friends, to arise and take their seats at the table of their ascendant Redeemer, a scene of weeping, gratitude, and joy, seemed to pervade the whole congregation.

To see this aged veteran, whose head had stood erect in battle, and through scenes of fearful bearing, bending that head in humble and adoring reverence at the table of his divine Master, while tears of penitence and joy, trickled down his careworn cheeks, was indeed a spectacle of most interesting moral interest. No one, indeed, could question the sincerity of his profession of faith in the Son of God. The whole world acquainted with him, whether friends or foes must acknowledge that his lips have spoken in all his varied difficulties, the meaning of his heart, and that his actions, have always corresponded with his sentiments.

May God bless and uphold him in his last days, and make them his most comfortable and happy days. And when the time for departure shall arrive, may he come to his grave, not only full of years, but full of peace and joy, and holy triumph.

In all real conversions to God, let us ever remember, that "it is not by might or by power, but by my Spirit said the Lord." To his grace then be all the glory.

P. S.—The health of the General has been generally comfortable during this season.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the 2d Session of the 25th Congress.

begun on the first Monday in December.

1837, and ended on the 9th day of July, 1838.

To change the times of holding the Circuit Court of the United States in the 7th circuit.

To amend an act entitled "An act for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the 14th article of the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaw Indians."

To prevent the abatement of suits and actions now pending in which the late Bank of the United States may be a party.

To abolish the Circuit Court of Huntsville in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

Supplementary to the act entitled "An act concerning the District of Columbia."

To re-organize the District Courts of the United States in the State of Mississippi.

To divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa.

To continue the corporate existence of the banks in the District of Columbia.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treas-

ury of War to establish a pension agency in the town of Decatur, in the State of Alabama, and to provide for the payment of certain pensioners in the said town of Decatur.

To modify the last clause of the fifth section of the deposit act of the 23d of June, 1836.

Supplementary to the act entitled "An act to increase the present military establishment of the United States, and for other purposes," approved July 5, 1839.

Supplementary to the act entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of persons to test the usefulness of inventions to improve and render safe the boilers of steam engines against explosions," approved June 26, 1838.

Authorizing the printing of the Madison papers.

Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1838.

Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for the fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year 1838.

To provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, during the year 1838.

To provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for 1838, and for other purposes.

To provide for paying certain pensions at Tuscaloosa, in the State of Alabama.

To confirm the act of the Legislative Council of Florida, incorporating the Florida Peninsula Railroad and Steamboat Company, and granting the right of way to said company through the public lands, and for other purposes.

To establish a new judicial district in the Territory of Florida.

Making appropriations for the compilation of the laws of Florida.

To increase and regulate the terms of the Circuit and district Courts for the Northern District of the State of New York.

For the erection of the court-house in Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

To re-organize the Legislative Council of Florida, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for certain roads in the Territory of Florida.

To extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land office.

To establish certain post routes and to discontinue others.

To provide for the settlement of the claim of the State of New York for the services of her militia.

To authorize the sale of certain public lands of the United States near the Wabash and Erie canal, in Ohio.

To change the time of holding the Spring Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, and of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, directed by law to be held in Richmond.

To restore circuit jurisdiction to the District Courts of the Western District of Virginia.

Making an appropriation for the protection of the Northern frontier of the United States.

To require the Judge of the District Court of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson, in said State.

To secure the payment of certain commissions on duty bonds to the Collectors of the Customs.

Making a partial appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for 1838.

Supplementary to an act entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," approved 20th April, 1818.

To direct the transfer of money remaining unclaimed by certain pensioners, and authorizing the payment of the same at the Treasury of the United States.

Making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1838, and for arrearages for the year 1837.

To carry into effect an act approved the 12th day of October last, "To authorize the issuing of Treasury notes."

Makin an appropriation for completing the public building in Wisconsin.

Making an appropriation for the support of the Army for 1838.

In relation to the Orphan's court of the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

To extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

Resolution in favor of the authorities of the city of Savannah in Georgia.

Resolution authorizing the commissioner of Public buildings to remove the walls of the burnt post office building.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for 1838.

Making appropriations for the naval services for 1838.

Making appropriations for Revolutionary

services for 1838.

To amend an act authorizing the Secre-

tary of the Treasury to

to correct a mistake in relation to the pay-

ment of money into the Treasury awarded

to Fortesque Whittle, surviving partner of

the firm of Conway and Fortesque Whittle,

under the late treaty with France.

To grant a quantity of land to the Ter-

ritory of Wisconsin for the purpose of aiding

in opening a canal to connect the waters of

Lake Michigan with those of Rock river.

To provide for the better security of the

lives of passengers on steamboats.

To remit the duties upon certain goods

destroyed by fire in the late conflagration in

the city of New York.

Making appropriations for certain roads

in the Territory of Wisconsin.

To restrain the circulation of small notes

as a currency in the District of Columbia,

and for other purposes.

To increase the present military establish-

ment of the United States, and for other

purposes.

Granting half-pay to certain widows.

To establish a Criminal Court in the Dis-

trict of Columbia.

To confirm certain entries of public lands,

permitted to be made by the Registers and

Receivers of land districts, under the belief

that the tract had been offered at public sale.

To establish a new collection district in the

State of Mississippi.

To refund to the Georgia Railroad and

Banking Company certain duties paid upon

iron.

and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1838.

Making appropriations for the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

To continue in force an act therein mentioned relating to the port of Baltimore.

To provide for the payment of the annuities which will become due and payable to the Great and Little Osages in the year 1838, and for other purposes.

To repeal certain provisions of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 14th July, 1832.

To amend the act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers within the district of Columbia, passed May 31, 1832.

For the benefit of Calvert county, Md.

For the relief of the legal representatives of Patrick Gibboney.

For the relief of the heirs of Wm. Coggs-well.

Concerning a seminary of learning in the Territory of Wisconsin.

Authorizing the Commissioner of the Patent Office to issue patents to August March Perkins and to John Howard Ryan.

Directing the Postmaster General to settle the claim of Hard and Logstreet.

For the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Fischer, deceased.

For the relief of Mary A. Patrick.

To authorize Chas. Day, of Macon, and James R. Butts, of Columbus, in the State of Georgia, and W. W. Fry, of Mobile, Alabama, to import free of duties three iron steamboats suited to the navigation of rivers.

To revive with amendments, an act to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

For the relief of Richard Cravat, Hardy Perry, and Baley Cheney.

For the benefit of the widows of certain Revolutionary officers and soldiers.

For the relief of Daniel T. Patterson.

For the relief of M. Gelston, executor of David Gelston.

For the relief of the children and heirs of Lieut. Colonel Henry Irwin, deceased.

For the relief of the heirs at law of Joshua Fanning, deceased.

For the relief of the legal reps. of Capt. Charles Sneed.

For the relief of the legal reps. of John B. Ashe.

For the relief of the heirs of Deborah Gannett, a soldier of the Revolution.

For the relief of John McClellan.

For the relief of legal reps. of Sawney York, deceased.

Granting a pension to James M. Ed-ward.

For the relief of James H. Bradford.

For the benefit of Tandy Walker.

For the relief of Joseph Prescott.

For the settlement of the accounts of Richard Harrison, late consular agent of the United States in Spain.

Granting a pension to Sarah Barney, widow of Samuel Barney, late of Connecticut.

For the relief of James Boyd.

For the relief of Thomas Frazer.

Granting a pension to John M. Jewell.

For the relief of John Jost. Deitz, of New York.

For the relief of Lewis Hatch.

For the relief of Sarah Pemberton.

For the relief of Joseph Sammonds.

For the benefit of Noah Chittenden.

For the relief of Wm. Collins.

For the relief of Nicholas Verplast.

Granting a pension to Phebe Champe, of Franklin county, Ohio.

For the relief of Aaron Tucker.

For the relief of the heirs of Wm. B. Bunting.

For the relief of the legal reps. of Dr. Wm. Johnston, deceased.

For the relief of the heirs of Lieutenant Colonel Richard Campbell.

Directing the Commissioner of Public Lands to ascertain the quantity of land covered by grants made to Anthony Shane and Louis Godfrey, in section 16, township 4, south range 2 east, in Lima land district, Ohio, and its value.

To amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of Raphael Paine and Elias Arnold."

For the relief of J. A. Fleming.

For the relief of James Barret.

For the relief of the legal representatives of Timothy Feely, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Army of the Revolution.

For the relief of Crawford Johnson.

For the relief of the legal representatives of Wm. Hooker Smith, deceased.

For the relief of the children and heirs at law of John Clinton, deceased.

To authorize the payment of the seven years' half pay, due on account of the Revolutionary services of Thomas H. Boyles, deceased.

For the relief of the administration of Wharton Quarles, deceased.

For the relief of John A. Peterson, executor of the last will and testament of John A. Peterson, deceased.

INDIAN RELICS.—A mound in this city has been partially opened this week, and our citizens are picking up heads, arrow points, stone knives, and various other instruments and ornaments. One skeleton has been discovered, entire, and portions of others. On counting the remains of the stump of a tree that stands upon the top of the mound, it appears that this tree must have been about

one hundred and fifty years old. It has been cut down about sixteen years. We suppose that this ancient receptacle of the dead must have been formed about two hundred years ago.—Ohio City Argus.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

The following graphic scene is taken from an admirable article in the April Knickerbocker, from the pen of Col. Stone, of the Commercial Advertiser.—N. Y. Gaz.

"During his march from Niagara on this expedition, Brant had detached eleven of his warriors to fall once more upon the Minisink settlement for prisoners. This detachment, as it subsequently appeared, had succeeded in taking captive five athletic men, whom they secured and brought with them as far as Tioga Point. The Indians sleep very soundly, and the five prisoners had resolved at the first opportunity to make their escape. While encamped at this place during the night, one of the Minisink men succeeded in extricating his hands from the binding cords, and with the utmost caution unloosed his four companions. The Indians were locked in the arms of deep sleep around them. Silently, without causing a leaf to rustle, they each snatched a tomahawk from the girdles of their unconscious enemies, and in a moment nine of them were quivering in the agonies of death. The two others were awakened, and, springing upon their feet, attempted to escape. One of them was struck with the hatchet between the shoulders, but the other fled. The prisoners immediately made good their own retreat, and the old Indian who escaped unhurt returned to take care of his wounded companion."

As Brant and his warriors approached this point of their journey, some of the Indians having raised a whoop, it was instantly returned by a signal with the death yell. Startled at this unexpected signal, Brant's warriors rushed forward to ascertain the cause. But they were not long in doubt. The lone warrior met them, and soon related to his brethren the melancholy fate of his companions. The effect upon the warriors who gathered in a group to hear the recital, was inexpressibly fearful. Rage, and a desire of revenge, seemed to kindle every bosom, and light every eye as with burning coal. They gathered round the prisoners in a circle, and began to make unequivocal preparations for hacking them to pieces. Harper and his men, of course, gave themselves up for lost, not doubting that their doom was fixed and irreversible. But at this moment deliverance came from an unexpected quarter. While their knives were unsheathing, and their hatchets glittering, as they were flourished in the sunbeams, the only survivor of the murdered party rushed into the circle and interposed in their favor. With the waive of the hand, silence was restored, and the prisoners were surprised by the utterance of an earnest appeal in their behalf. It has already been observed, that Captain Harper knew enough of the Indian language to understand its purport, though unfortunately not enough to preserve its eloquence. In substance, however, the Chief appealed to his brother warriors in favor of the prisoners, upon the ground that it was not they who had murdered their brothers, and to take the lives of the innocent would not be right in the eyes of the Great Spirit. His appeal was effective. The passions of the incensed warriors were hushed, their eyes no longer shot forth the burning glances of revenge, and their gesticulations ceased to menace immediate and bloody vengeance."

BONAPARTE.

We copy the following from the "Ceylon Chronicle." We do not recollect having heard the story before, and yet the Editor of that excellent Journal vouches for its truth. Ed. Let. Gaz.

The genuineness of the following statement may be depended upon. Sergeant Abraham Millington's memorandum concerning the demise of General Bonaparte. "On Sunday, the 6th of May, 1821, I was sent for, while attending divine service, to make a tin coffin for General Napoleon Bonaparte. On Monday, the 7th, I was ordered to attend at Longwood House for the purpose of soldering up the body of General Bonaparte in the tin coffin, which was performed in the following manner, in presence of General Bertrand and Montholon, Madame Bertrand, the French chaplain, the French surgeon, Mr. A. Darling, Dr. Rushop, H. M. 20th regiment of foot, several of the French domestics, and Samuel Ley, private in the 20th regiment. The body of the late General N. Bonaparte, in full dress, was deposited in a tin coffin, which was lined with white silk and cotton. His cocked hat was laid across his thighs, and on the left breast of his coat was a gold star and cross, and several other medals of the same metal, several pieces of coin, of various sizes and different value, were also put into the coffin. His heart was deposited in a silver urn or tureen filled with spirits, to which I soldered a lid or cover of the same material, which was placed between the small parts of his legs. His stomach was deposited in a silver mug in which there was spirits which was also put in the coffin. A silver plate, knife, fork, and spoon, and a silver service cup, were also deposited in the coffin. Previously to placing the body of the general in the coffin, the tin lid of the coffin being lined with white silk and stuffed with cotton, it was put in

its place, and I soldered it on the coffin, inclosing the late General Napoleon Bonaparte and all the above mentioned articles. This tin coffin with its contents, was then inclosed in a mahogany coffin, and were inclosed in a lead coffin, and all afterwards inclosed in a mahogany coffin, which made in all four coffins."

ABRAHAM MILLINGTON,
Serg. St. Helena Artillery.

There is something more than interesting in these simple details of the last obsequies of one of the greatest "Existences," as Baron Denon used to call Napoleon, that have ever appeared upon earth. Let the day be contrasted when he wedded the daughter of the proud house of Austria, and when half the monarchs of Europe were his vassals with the record of this final scene, when the artillery sergeant saw "all the coffins inclosed in a mahogany coffin," and observed with a simplicity worthy of Corporal Trim, "which made in all four coffins!"

"Nor till the fate could mortals guess,
Ambition's less than littleness."

Byron's Ode to Napoleon.

Public Land Sale, Montgomery Office.—Notice is given in the "Globe," by proclamation of the President of the United States, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office in this City, on the 29th of October next, for the disposal of the lands heretofore reserved from sale for the use of the military post at Fort Mitchell, to wit:

Fractional sections 24 and 26, and parts of sections 22, 23, 27, and 28, in fractional township 16, of range 30, east.

The sale is to be kept open two weeks, if the lands should not sooner be disposed of, and no private entries to be admitted until the expiration of that time.

Notice is also given to all pre-emption claimants to any of the land above mentioned, to prove the same, to the Register and Receiver of this Land Office, and make payment therefor "as soon as practicable after seeing this notice," or they will be forfeited.—Mont. Adv.

The Weather.—While the weather at the South is represented to be generally rather below the mean temperature of other years, the press at the North unite in the statement that it is uniformly hotter there than it has been experienced before for a long time—the mercury ranging at from 90 to 102 in the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The consequence has been, an extraordinary number of sudden deaths from causes connected with this intense heat—to give an idea of which, we copy the following paragraph from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, of the 11th:—

"There has been no sleeping in this city during the last three nights, unless among the leaders who have enjoyed the luxury of horizontal accommodations in the Park or on the Battery. This morning was the most oppressive of any yet experienced, but in the course of the forenoon a breeze has freshened up, which somewhat mitigates the fierceness of scorching wrath. Nevertheless, the temperature is still intensely hot; the sky is as of burnished brass, and the earth like heated iron. Those who are compelled to remain amid the burning brick-kilns of the city, will act wisely to keep as quiet as possible, and patronize the baths and the soda fountains."

Mail-Boat Arrested.—Geo. Wilson, the robber of the Express Mail between Nashville and Louisville on the 15th ult., has been arrested, at Murfreesborough, (Tenn.) Checks and drafts to the amount of \$40,000 were on his person when apprehended.

A singular and fortunate escape is mentioned in the last Zanesville Gazette. Mr. G. Fracker, of that place, went into the Muskingum river, with a view to bathing, had scarcely dived half a rod before he felt himself caught in the upper lip by a fishing hook of a very large size, and suddenly thrown back. After an ineffectual attempt to loosen the line, he caught it in his teeth, and succeeded in biting it in two, and swam to the shore, with the hook fast through his lip. He was held under water by the line, and had he failed in severing it with his teeth, he would have been obliged to tear the hook from his lip, or submit to speedy strangulation.

Murder and Suicide.—A negro barber in New York, recently cut his wife's and his own throat, with a razor—being moved thereto, as he confessed before he died, by the "green-eyed monster." Jealousy. After killing the wife, he was about to perform the same office for their child, but his mother-in-law rescued it from him, and by her cries of "murder," attracted persons to the spot. Seeing this, he drew the razor across his own throat, and died in a short time.

Desperate Affray in Illinois.—The St. Louis Republican says:

"We learned on yesterday, by a gentleman from Ottawa, that an engagement took place on the line of the canal, a few days previous, between two parties of the workmen—which resulted in the death of fifteen or twenty of them! They were Irishmen, and the affray arose out of national divisions amongst them.—The militia had to be

called out before the disturbance could be quelled."

The Lamar Family.—It is said that the Lamar family, lost in the Pulaski, were all going to England in the Great Western, to see the Coronation of the British Queen. The young Lamar that survived, has gone raving mad, and his condition draws more strongly on our sympathy than it had perished amid the waves that closed on his kindred.

"When sorrows come they come not single spies—
But by battalions."

Hon. Arthur Livermore, of Campton, in this State, well known as formerly a Judge of our Courts, as well as a member of Congress, has recently been severely afflicted. He had a son on board the Pulaski, and another killed at Plymouth last week, by lightning striking the academy.

Boston Atlas.

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION.

Of the City and County of Philadelphia, on 4th of July, 1838.

LETTERS.

Accompanied with sentiments, were received from the following distinguished individuals, viz: John C. Calhoun, Thos. H. Benton, Silas Wright, R. M. Johnson, Joel R. Poinsett, John Forsyth, Amos Kendall, Levi Woodbury, C. C. Chambleng, H. D. Gilpin, James N. Barker, J. K. Paulding, and Lemuel Paynter.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation, on behalf of the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, to participate with them in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

I regret that my public engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of meeting the Democracy of your city and county upon that interesting occasion. In compliance, however, with your request, I send you a toast, while I must ask of you the favor to present to the company in my name.

With my best wishes for the welfare of yourselves, and of those whom you represent, I am your friend and fellow-citizen.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

John Rheiner, Jr. John Thompson, James Ence, Jr. George Smith, James H. Hutchinson, H. Simpson, Miles N. Carpenter, Thomas M. Rush, and Joseph Snyder, esquires.

By Martin Van Buren.—The State of Pennsylvania: To her noble public works and her fruitful soil, she adds the "greater riches" of a hardy, incorruptible Democratic population.

By the Committee.—Martin Van Buren, President of the United States; Great in all his achievements, whether in the Presidential chair or in the hall of Legislation; his love of liberty and honesty of purpose have gained for him the hearts of freemen.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Washington, July 2, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor which you have bestowed upon me, by your invitation to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our Independence, in company with the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia. I can assure you it would afford me very great pleasure to comply with your request. My public duties here, however, forbid me this gratification. Will you be good enough to present to the assembled company, in my name, the following sentiment:

David R. Porter: Firm, prudent, and practical. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have shown their wisdom in selecting him for their candidate. He is now in the furnace of political persecution; but shielded by his integrity, he will come out pure gold on the second Tuesday of October.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Messrs. Rheiner, Thompson, Rush, Snyder, and others, committee.

By the Committee.—Hon. James Buchanan: Our talented, patriotic and urbane Senator; whether at home or abroad, ever the same firm and unflinching advocate of Democratic principles and men, and our country's dearest rights.

By Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States.—The city and county of Philadelphia: Honored in the history of the first free born empire of the world; her Democratic citizens have sustained the foundation of her glory; and while liberty bears a charm, her honor will be unsurpassed.

By the Committee.—Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States: His patriotism, and his firm and immovable Democracy, have raised him far above the malice of a corrupt bank aristocracy.

By Hon. J. R. Poinsett.—The memory of James Madison, who throughout his long and eminently useful life so ably illustrated the principles of Democracy.

By the Committee.—Hon. Joel R. Poinsett: The genuine Democrat, and useful cabinet officer—accomplished and erudit and the same true practical Republican.

By Hon. John Forsyth.—Liberty, always in danger from the intrigues of the corrupt and the designs of the ambitious, but never lost by a people who are worthy of its blessings, since its preservation depends simply upon their knowledge of their rights and their resolution to obtain them.

By the Committee.—Hon. John Forsyth: The true Republican, who, whether at home or abroad, acts the "practical Democrat" when abroad, kings could not intimidate him; when at home, Banks cannot effect his principles.

By the Committee.—Hon. Amos Kendall: The friend and advocate of the people, thrones, and paper money.

By Hon. Levi Woodbury.—Pennyroyal: The pride of Democracy.

By the Committee.—Hon. Levi Woodbury: The talented and upright Secretary of the Treasury; the firm defender against an unconstitutional paper currency.

By James K. Paulding.—The name which does honor to his name and grades his virtues.

By the Committee.—James K. Paulding: New York: His recent appointment to the decided approbation of the people, we acknowledge the compliment paid to President to worth, talent and liberality.

By James N. Barker.—The people: are a majority every where, and should every where govern. While the bear sway, it is a proof of the corruption of the many.

By the Committee.—James N. Barker: Our friend and fellow citizen, entered and faithful scion from a genuine ocratic stock, like his ancestors, he principles to interest. In him cannot be misplaced.

By the Committee.—Hon. C. C. Chambleng: The fearless champion of the ocratic party in the House of Representatives, United States Congress. We his talents and admire his firm integrity.

By H. D. Gilpin.—The Treasury Constitution, and the Currency of the nation: These are the birthright of the people, according to the letter and spirit that sacred charter.

By the Committee.—Henry D. Gilpin: Our late townsman and cordial friend of popular rights, and the enemy of chartered monopolies. A politician whom there is no deceit.

By the Hon. J. C. Calhoun.—The separation of Banks and Government: more indispensable to liberty than the separation of Church and State, it would in the end not less beneficial to both, the separation of the latter has been religion and politics.

By the Committee.—Hon. John C. Calhoun: The Southern champion of Democracy: not to be bought, bribed, capd by the Federal bank Whigs.

By the Hon. Thos. H. Benton.—Banks and State: A connection prejudicial to the State; may a speedy divorce take place between them.

By the Committee.—Hon. Thos. H. Benton: Though all the "Banks" are hurled against him, he, like pure gold, turns untarnished from the furnace. May our country always have such representatives.

By the Hon. Silas Wright, Jr.—The reference: The Democrats of our country, on by Andrew Jackson, got behind the on bags to fight, conquer, and drive our soil a foreign enemy; the Aristocracy, Wealth, at the order of Nicholas Biddle, "keep behind the cotton bags" to avoid payment of their honest debts to their fellow citizens.

By the Committee.—Hon. Silas Wright: The fearless champion of Democracy, who by his splendid talents and his industry, has been able to say to the Opposition that time has not yet arrived when the liberties of freemen are to be perverted to the use of a corrupt Aristocracy.

By the Hon. Lemuel Paynter.—Union and Harmony: May the Democracy of Pennsylvania, after one of its family jars, be united than ever, and rally as one man to the great contest in October, at the box, and strike terror and dismay into the ranks of an insolent moneyed Aristocracy.

By the Committee.—Hon. Lemuel Paynter: One of the glorious and faithful members of Congress for Pennsylvania, who voted to sustain our Democratic General Administration; the Law and Constitution.

EXTACIES OF THE STOCK JOHNS.—The "New Era" thus pleasantly takes the mad exultations of the Whig press, having found a "mares nest" in the "old" of the Sub-Treasury bill.

"The National Intelligencer led off with a highland fling, and a "Lans Den," and a "Madisonian" shouted "Victoria!" without stopping to give us the English of it. The Philadelphia papers all jiggered to the "How merily danced the Quakers with and thanked heaven they would never until they went out of the world. This Commercial Advertiser and other papers have always used the Sub-Treasury bill to predict the state of the weather, devoted the doxologised at the prospect now affording early hot corn and musk-mellons.

Courier and Evening Star made extra efforts, at lying against time, and jumping down their own throats to see what was the bottom. The express danced a waltz pipe without its inexpressibles, and offered its own nose by public subscription. The old Gazette was wrapped in spectacles, like the "quiet-old" lady at the Asylum who ever wears a smile in consequence of her perpetual visions of apple dumplings. The Journal of Commerce laughed on one side of the face, and cried on the other, at the same moment.

II.

medium course like those propitiously who use their nose for an opera and try to see a small. This whole was irresistible—yet not more so than the faces which they will all make in course of a few days.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUGUST 2, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

A. FINDLEY, ARCHIBALD WELLS, J. S. WOOD, Esq., WM. C. PRICE, J. S. KELLY.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. ROBERT L. LANE, as a candidate for Sheriff in this district, at the ensuing election, where there is a vacancy.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. HUMPHREY, Esq., of Jefferson County, as a candidate to represent the 1st District, Cherokee and DeKalb, in the next session of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of the next General Assembly.

JOHN COCHRAN, Esq., is a candidate to represent Benton County, in the next session of the ensuing Legislature, May 31, 1838.

We are requested to state that B. MADISON, of Boiling Spring Beat, will serve, if elected, as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are requested to state that John Richey, Esq., Capt. Richey's beat, will serve, if elected, as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are requested to state that Jacob Hoyle, Esq., will serve, if elected, as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

The following gentlemen are still in nomination for Commissioners of Roads & Revenues at the ensuing election, in addition to the other nominees on this paper:—
John Corbet, of Jacksonville.
John T. A. Hughes—Alexandria.
Oratio Griffin—Taraipin.
T. Crozier & Hugh Keer, of Chockolock.
F. Roper of Talapoosa.

Before the publication of the next number of this paper, the Editor expects to leave home, and be absent for several weeks; during which time arrangements have been made to insure its regular publication, and the editorial department conducted in a manner which will doubtless be acceptable to its patrons.

We have been requested by Mr. Willis Kelley, to publish a report, which has got into circulation, that he had declined running as a candidate for Sheriff. He has authorized us to say that he has declined, and will not under any circumstances decline.

THE LATE PRESIDENT.

"His was the Patriot's burning thought,
Of freedom's battle bravely fought,
Of ramparts stormed, of cities freed,
Of deep design, and daring deed.

Jefferson summed up his character in these striking words: "That he had more of the Roman in him than any man now living." If it be true, that he did things as common minds cannot; that he firmly to resolve, and then stubborn unbendingly to execute; that if all his thoughts and actions were the uncontrolled promptings and movements of his own mind; then in truth, he is and has been no common man. Amidst the malice and calumny of the late president, it will not now be considered intrusive, if we should take a short review of his past life, and let his actions and life be a protecting shield. In this tempest of words beating upon him, his public career has closed, and all that now relates to him, belongs in connection to the records of the country and to history.

His stormy excitement of his day, having in some degree passed, and the passions of party having in some degree been allayed, friend and foe can now with more calmness, and a more cool and dispassionate judgment be formed. Whilst his enemies are at this hour, breaking into the privacy of his retirement, and doing all to pre-empt an old man, broken down with age, with serenity rendered in the field and cabinet; with those upon infirmities which gather in upon the close of life, from enjoying that rest, which other old men are entitled to, it will be just for his old friends to show their feelings in his defence.

His enemies are still so relentless, cannot be deceived; unless we suppose they are blinded by envy; that their evil passions are stirred, when they see his greatness or the blessings of his life following him: for we know, that that evil can never look upon its better, without showing its "jaundice." The very slanders, enmity and malice which have gathered upon his retired life, (and when he is certainly not in their way) are not only the above assertion, but they prove that they declare him to have been no common man.

It has been well said, "that the mountain and the cloudy canopy form a fit curtain to the sun."—such never attend a setting star. The emblems of brightness gather around the bed of the great, and it was no fancy which beheld the black and stormy cloud on St. Helena, the earth's tyrant went to rest. In the lower life, its humble citizens are taken to the fathers and few know it; but at the death of such as Washington, or of those who have shed the battle and its strife, or of those who have been in fearful times of party or of revolution, the nations look on with a hushed and anxious eye. History is there with her hand—and the spirits of their good or evil stand by ready when life closes, either to

bless or curse them; and the awful stillness and sanctity of the hour, brings silence and thought to the most secluded hamlets of the land. If we mistake not, when Jackson dies, he will be placed only second to the father of his country.

"And when his troubled hours have passed & gone, they'll lay him down beside their Washington."

The commencement of his career was as a soldier of the revolution, and if he had done nothing else, that alone is a proud name; and at this time it is getting to be revered more and more: for but few of them are left, and those few appear only to be left as connecting links between the "mighty dead" that have passed and the age which is now following them. One by one, these gray haired veterans are falling off in the line of march; and the time is near, when the last shall go.

"And honor come, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay."

Like Carroll the last survivor of those who signed the Declaration of Independence, may he be the last of those of our "soldier sires" who shall die.

After the formation of our national constitution, we needed great and honest minds, in our national councils to set the same in skillful operation; and fortunately we had them. The first movements under the same, and the constructions and precedents then set, with the interpretations put upon the instrument, had as much importance, and involved as much of our future greatness and happiness as was perhaps involved in the formation of the charter itself. The charter may be compared to a gallant ship, which would be nothing without skillful hands to man, and sure pilots to guide her; without it she never could answer the purpose intended, of carrying her country's honor through every sea. She could not safely spread her canvass to

"The God of storms,
The lightning and the gale."

"Nor walk the waters like a thing of life."

So with the constitution, if it had not been properly into operation—its limits defined; Had it not been said, to the general and State governments, "thus far shalt thou go and no further." Had it not in fine, through the agency of the national councils, marked every boundary, placed every land mark, and fixed the construction upon every delegated power, we had not even at this early day been a free, happy and united people. Men there have been and still are, who have severely tutted and strived to know how strong was its power in keeping us united. But thanks to the heads that framed and the hands that sustained it in our first councils, (and more particularly to the late president, at the time this mad Revolution was commencing,) it has shown its power of protection and that it is able to defend itself and the union which it embraces; of which more will be said when we reach that part of the late president's life. He was amongst that number who sat in the early councils of the nation, and acted an honest and faithful part, in those honest times, with Jefferson and the great democratic party.

(To be Continued.)

ELECTIONS AND CANDIDATES.—In the good old times, elections and candidates, were such, as they were each intended to be under the constitution. Every thing was conducted under the spirit of its letter; and the citizens acting for the public good, the candidates received impartial and unbought suffrage—public business was well managed, public order and law well preserved, and the beauty of republican government finely exhibited as a model to other nations of the world. But how have the times changed? How have elections degenerated, not only in this State, but in all others. These remarks being intended as general, and not more applicable to ourselves than others, we would give a short description of candidates and elections. What is a candidate of the present day? He is one, who may well be called, 1st "a hand-shaking animal;" 2d, a "grinning animal" who has no use for an upper or under lip, as he "never shuts pan" or covers his hesthich; 3d, a "skeleton hung upon wires" always congeeing, and bobbing and nodding and twisting up and down, with as many antics as a bear dancing upon hot iron, or a patient far gone in the last stage of St. Vitus' dance; or a horse well peppered as jockey's say to make him "gaily;" 4th, a "promising animal"—"all things to all men, so they may gain some."

Now they are here, now there,
Next, are not any where:
Flees to slip, nice to hide;
On this, on every side;
Like eels, their slippery soul
Can twist through every hole.

What is an election? A place where some go to slosh whiskey, some to fight, some to bet, some to swap horses, and all to put papers into a "sugar box" for the time called a ballot box. Here those officers are elected, who are then sent to the great "public free school" to learn their duty, while they are (as they say) "serving the people," or in other words, like sending young Doctors into an army, to get experience by practising on soldiers. We proceed. Three or four persons receive the tickets and put them into the aforesaid box; whilst the knowing ones and strikers lead up those who are unable to walk, or are too modest to come, unless led up. At five o'clock the show closes, and the count is made. The Sheriff then makes proclamation, announces the result, and declares that Mr. Whiskey has been elected by a large majority over Mr. Cold-water. Then comes "riding on a rail," by which is meant that a few stout men (and generally those who have voted against and wish to soft-soap the elected) place him on their shoulders, one Freeman riding another, being true republican, and carry him to the Grocery. There one big hurrah is made—bottle stoppers fly and the crowd stand with mouths wide open, like young crows at feeding time, ready to receive the "over-joyful." This practice o-

riginated in 'old Virginny' at corn shuckings, where the Cuffy that sung "old jaw bone" the loudest, and patted "juba" the strongest, was entitled to the ride. The elected, if he be a Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Constable, or other peace officer, is then duly qualified, to be a second in any fight, or to shout fair play, instead of commanding the peace and parting them, before they have gnawed each other up. If they are elected to the Legislature, then comes the shedding of old clothes, "stone dye" and copersas go into the rag carpet, & broad cloth goes on, which fits them as well as daddy's old coat does his child, the first time he goes to muster. They then commence their travels to the capitol.

"Like monkeys sent abroad to roam
To bring politeness manners home."

The legislature meets. Those who were elected to speak and those who were only elected to vote, are all qualified. Did we say qualified? we meant sworn in. Then the great "Sanhedrin" proceeds. The elected talkers begin to waste time, and to consume the hours which should be devoted to the public business: their sole aim being to show themselves off. Here and there, over the hall, they are seen to pop up and down like dippers in a mill pond; differing only in this, that one comes up to get breath, the other having too much, to spend it, and "blow off." The silent members all the time congratulating themselves, if they cannot talk, they nevertheless can vote as strong as "wheel horses." Their silence arises from a very wise cause—nature not having been as kind to them as to the same animals in Balaam's time. Then the long-eared, slim-tailed "racker" brayed at an angel, as the same class now would at their betters, if their jaw-bone was equally loose. As the showmen say, "the next thing will be something else."

TO THE VOTERS OF BENTON.

A report having been put into circulation, which is unauthorised by Mr. Wood or myself, purporting, that we had united our interests, this public manner is selected for declaring its entire falsity. No arrangement has been made, and none will be made, by which either will surrender his interests to the other. We are both running under our own names, our own merits, without seeking to borrow the name or merits of each other, and without any pledges, understandings or agreements between us—except this alone, of treating each other in a gentlemanlike manner, and submitting our own claims to the people. As for myself I have been announced as a candidate for the office, and am determined to see the coming out, even if I should not get ten votes. My own feelings and principles would never permit me to obtain office by bargain or management. Untrammelled and perfectly free, none can, after the election call upon me to perform any other promise, than this simple one of doing my duty to the best of my abilities. The report is therefore, hereby declared to be a false slander upon Mr. Wood and myself, and one which has been thrown out at this late day to bear upon the election; the persons who threw it out supposing that it would have the full effect of injuring me, without at the same time, allowing me either opportunity or time to contradict it before the election.

JOHN A. FINDLEY.

July 30, 1838.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. EDITOR:—As Esq. Findley has published a statement in your paper respecting a report, which he says I put in circulation, I would be glad for the public to have a statement on both sides, and then I am willing for them to be their own judges. He says he had his horses turned into his part of the pea field, when he had no peas in the field, and had no right to turn them in until he should have made a cross fence, which he was bound by contract to do. Mr. Findley says he never turned them in in the night except the night of his shuckling, and that he had no place to put them that night but to turn them in my field, and that he had them well fed before he sent them off near a mile to a pasture of peas, when he could have turned them in a lot nearer home, but there were no peas there. He says he did not have them put in but once after night, but does not say how often he had them turned in in day time, nor do I pretend to say, as I was sick at the time, and not able to attend to the business; but I know that my fence was let down, and that horses went in and out on my peas. As to his calling on me for an explanation on the grounds of the report, and making me such gentlemanly offers, I would just state, that he never called on me about this matter until some time in June of the present year. Notice this and the time he would make you believe he made this great offer. Such things should be looked at before you decide.

Esq. Moffat's certificate is appended to Esq. Findley's statement; to prove that I said I did not know of his (Findley's) horses being in my field but one night. This is true; and I did not know that of my own knowledge, but by his confession after it was proved; and since that time I have been informed by the young man who turned them in on the night of the shuckling, that he has taken them out more than once. As to the report that Findley used a gun to extort confessions from me, it is without grounds. Esq. Findley called on me with his brother-in-law, Esq. Moffat at two different times, once without and once with guns; but made no threats to use them, nor did I think that they intended to, but thought they brought them to create fear. As to Esq. Moffat's certificate I have nothing further to say, except that he had a part in the field, and had no peas, and that his horses were in before the cross fence was made. The statement of Joseph Oliver might not be amiss under the present circumstances.

I do hereby certify, that last fall, Jno. Findley told me, that some person had turned their stock into Jas. Riggs' field, and that it was wrong to impose on a sick man, and that he would be glad to know who it was, and since that time he has acknowledged to me that he was the man that turned his stock in at the time mentioned.

JOSEPH OLIVER.

I should have had a statement from Mr. Gan-

portunity of attending to it. My wish is, that the people might understand this matter and every circumstance relating to it and become as well acquainted with Esq. Findley as I and a majority of his neighbours, before the day of election.

JAMES RIGGS.

July 30th, 1838.

The following lines, were composed, on seeing a party of *Emigrating Indians*, guarded by Capt. T. M. Likens' company of Alabama (Benton) Volunteers pass the door of her father: By Miss Martha L. Lamar, an interesting little girl of Erasm Town Valley.

Sad! spiritless, and we begone,
Sad! meted out and trodden down,—
Mother, daughter, sire and son,
Were marching onward, mournfully.

The warrior, with averted eye,
Seems not to heed the woman's sigh,
Nor yet his children's wailing cry,
Now guarded by the soldiery.

His thoughts were on those days of pride,
When fighting by the white man's side,
His battle blade in blood was dyed,
And war-cry echoed fearfully.

When *Tallapoosa's* waters flow,
That field of strife our deeds can show,
By many a host: *Creek* laid low,
Who fought us there most manfully!

He glanced around! and can it be!
That this is my own tribe I see,
The great and warlike Cherokee,
Thus driven, unresistingly.

Spirits of my fathers!—when
Ye seized your bows, and fought like men;
And faced the foe, on hill or glen,
Ye met your fate right valiantly:

And now! but why should woman dare
Attempt to lay those feelings bare
Which torture proud man in despair,
To stupor and insanity.

For words are all too weak to tell
The bitter agonies that dwell—
The thoughts his anguish bosom swell
As on he passes silently.

A nation into exile sent,
A long, a total banishment
From homes where they enjoyed content
Must seem to them a cruelty.

Can fancy, in its wildest dream,
Darken the gloom of such a theme;
Or paint woe, in a worse extreme,
Than this most sad reality. M. L. L.

Broom Town, Ga. June 19th, 1838.

The Hon. Felix Grundy, has been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Attorney General of the U. States. With this appointment, as, in fact, with nearly all others, the opponents of the administration, express great dissatisfaction. We would ask those grumblers to name the individuals they would desire in his place. As a lawyer, Mr. Grundy's legal acquirements have never been questioned. As a talented debater, Mr. Clay could not speak disparagingly, for he has often measured swords with him in the Kentucky Legislature, before they contended in the U. S. Senate. As an honest and honorable man, there can be no doubt, for the breath of slander has not dared the slightest insinuation. Then why this sensitiveness on the part of the exclusive friends of the constitution and laws of the country? Do they think it unconstitutional or illegal to fill the offices created by them? Or do they, in this particular appointment, recognise any efficient officer, whose duty it may become, to see that Mr. Nicholas Biddle shall no longer swindle the people by a re-issue of the notes of the defunct U. States Bank, against which every honest man has cried shame.—*Ky. Gazette.*

Loss of Newton from the discharge of a Cannon.

The New York Express of Monday says that on the fourth instant, whilst the salute was firing on the Battery in that city, two young men were bathing in the rear of Castle Garden.—The two were diving into the water just at the moment when one of the heavy guns was discharged. It was observed that they remained under water an unusual length of time, but they at length came up, and appeared to the bystanders to behave in a strange and unusual manner. They were rescued and taken from the water, and what is horrid to relate, both were utterly bereft of reason. They were conducted to their homes, where one of them remained till Friday in a state of insanity, at which time there were signs of returning reason. The other is still a maniac and has been sent to the Asylum at Bellevue.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

Conundrum.—Why is the life of an Editor like the Book of Revelations? Because it is full of "types and shadows," and a mighty voice, like the sound of many waters, is ever saying unto him—Write!

Congressional Anecdote.—"Does the Previous Question cut off every thing?" enquired a member of the House of Representatives, the other day.

"Yes," was the reply.
"Then," said he, "I shall on the first chance move it upon Mr. Petrikin's queue, and cut that off!"

Clerical Wit.—The Rev. Drs. Hardy and McKnight were colleagues in the Old Church of Edinburgh. One Sunday, when it was Dr. McKnight's turn to preach, it happened that he got drenched on his way to church, by a heavy shower, and was standing before the session-room fire, drying his clothes, when Dr. Hardy came in, whom he requested to take his place, as he had escaped the rain. "No, sir," replied Hardy, "preach yourself: you will be dry enough in the pulpit."

FLOOD AND GRATTAN.

Quarrels sometimes occur on the floor of the American Congress—but the annals of the Irish Parliament furnish the history of a quarrel between two of its members, which for cutting and condensed invective, so far at least as one of the speakers was concerned, cannot be matched. The Irish Parliament voted Grattan 50,000 pounds for his public services. Flood, a rival orator, and a veteran in standing, compared with Grattan, attacked him violently on the occasion, calling him the mendacious patriot, who was bought by his country for a sum of money, and sold his country for prompt payment. Grattan replied: "He dwelt awhile upon the justification of his own course, and then proceeded in the following strain:

"It is not the slander of a bad tongue, of a bad character, that can defame me. I maintain my reputation in public and in private life: no man, who is not a bad character, can say I ever deceived him; no country has ever called me cheat. I will suppose a public character—a man not now in this house, but who formerly might have been here. I will suppose it was his constant practice to abuse every one who trusted him. I will suppose him active; I will begin from his cradle and divide his life into three stages.

In the first he was intemperate, in the second corrupt, and in the third seditious. Suppose him a great egotist, his honor equal to his oath, and I will stop him and say—Sir, your talents are not so great as your life is infamous. You were silent for years, and you were silent for money. When affairs of consequence were debating, you might have been seen passing these doors like a guilty spirit, just waiting for the moment of putting the question, that you might hop in and give your vocal vote; or at times, with a vulgar brogue, aping the manner, & affecting the infirmities of Chatham, or like a kettle-drummer, lathering yourself into popularity to catch the vulgar, or you might be seen hovering over this dome, like an ill-omened bird of night with sepulchral notes, a cadaverous aspect, and broken back, ready to stop and pounce on your prey. You can be trusted by no man; the people cannot trust you; the Minister cannot trust you; you deal out the most impartial trenchery to both. You tell the nation that it is ruined by other men; while it is sold by you. You fled from the embargo, you fled from the military bill, you fled from the sugar bill; I, therefore, tell you, in the face you are not an honest man."

The parties in this altercation were only restrained from pushing it to the final lengths, by being bound over to keep the peace towards each other under bond of twenty thousand pounds each. A London critical periodical says of this invective of Grattan:—

"Unmeasured it undoubtedly is; much of it may be exaggerated; and there is too strong a personal and national character infused into it, to allow it to rank in the highest class of eloquence. But it is unequalled for terseness of expression; and there is an universal truth in particular sentences, which says much for its individual correctness.—*N. Y. Z. Post.*

Absence of Mind.—Various editors throughout the country have been vying with each other, to see which could fabricate the best case of absent mindedness. Amongst all we have seen, none has been noticed better than the following. A young lady carried a letter to the Post Office, dropped herself into the box instead of the letter, and did not discover the mistake till the clerk asked her if she was single.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

OBITUARY.

DIED at the plantation of his father near this place, on the 23d day of his age, on the night of the 29th inst. Henry William, (son of D. Hoyle Esquire formerly of Lincolnton, N. C.)

It is no part of our present design to offer anything, that might be construed into eulogium; and we feel satisfied, that all who knew the deceased intimately, will bear us out in saying, that he never in the whole course of his quietly useful, and unobtrusive life, had made or acknowledged an enemy. He was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a perfect model in all moral observance, to the youth of his own age.

At the same time he was always ready and happy to manifest his consideration for every religious obligation; and though free of ostentation in its display, he was in no ordinary degree, attached to the sublime and merciful truths of the divine record.

For a few days previous to his death, he expressed an anxious wish to ascertain the views of his friends, in relation to his future happiness, doubtful sometimes that he had been less diligent in Christian duty, than he should have been, but still, notwithstanding these passing doubts, the predominant, and as time sped, the ever increasing feeling, was that of perfect and happy resignation, to the sovereign will.

So, though he would have staid a little longer to aid, and ease the burden of his aged parents, he was still willing to go; and at length, with scarce a sigh relinquished his spirit, into the hands of his maker.

May he rest in peace.

J. POSTER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties.
Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.
Aug. 2, 1838—*tf.*

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Randolph County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Jesse Johnson, before John A. Miller, J. P. a Red SOREL Horse 4 feet 10 inches high, a few white hairs on his forehead, had a common size bell on, appraised to fifty dollars by A. C. Campbell, and John McDow, 18th July, 1838. A true copy from the Stray Book. JEFFERSON FALKNER, CLERK.

Per WM. H. CUNNINGHAM, D. C.
July 26, 1838.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Randolph County.

TAKEN UP and posted by John A. Miller, before William Morrison, J. P. a black mare poney, three feet 9 inches high, white face, 2 white feet, reached man, long tail four years old appraised to \$15 by John Holloway and John A. D. Miller, 18th July, 1838. A true transcript from the Stray Book. JEFFERSON FALKNER, CLERK.

Per WM. H. CUNNINGHAM, D. C.
July 23, 1838.

William Neal & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

LOOKING-GLASSES,
No. 27 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices and their Glasses insured from breaking to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the glass and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rates, shall be duly paid in Glasses at Manufacturer's prices, which, of course, must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack & forward them at our risk of breakage.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

From the Wetumpka Sentinel.
WASHINGTON'S NAME!

"O! strong was the cement of patriot affection,
That these happy states in firm union allied,
Time only more closely shall draw the connection,
Which traitors in vain shall attempt to divide.
The federal bond, as we ever have found it,
Prelife of blessings shall still be the same;
And heroes shall form a strong bulwark around it,
While their hearts glow with rapture at
Washington's name.

That heav'n borrow'd standard, the symbol of
union,
Each patriot citizen glories to view!
'Tis the badge that displays the illustrious commu-
nion,
Of states independent, united and free!
O! we'll never abandon the bright constellation,
That leads us to victory, freedom and fame;
But a rampart we'll form round the laws of our
nation,
While our hearts glow with rapture at
Washington's name!

The sire of his country, how dearly he lov'd us,
A long life of patriot exertion can tell,
Then O! when he left us, it surely behov'd us,
To print on our hearts such a father's "farewell!"
That divine constitution he left as his blessing,
While virtue one spot in our bosoms can claim,
We'll defend all our feuds and divisions suppress-
ing.

At the heart-warming influence of
Washington's name!"

[From the New York American.]

THE BOWL.

BY LIEUTENANT G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.
Oh! shun the bowl—the draught beware
Whose smile but mocks the lips of men;
When foaming high with water rare—
Oh! never touch the goblet then,
With friends we love, tho' sweet to sip
The nectar'd juice at close of day,
Yet trust ye not the syren lip.

That wins to cheat, and lures to slay.
Oh! shun the bowl, and thou shalt know
A deeper spell than swims in wine:
Tho' bright its hours of sunset glow,
Their crimson cloud as briefly shine.
A few short days in madness past,
And thou wilt sink unknown to years;
Without a hope beyond the blast,
Which moans above thy grave of tears.

Oh! leave the bowl!—if thou art wise
To shun the path of guilt and care
The burning road were anguish'd lies,
And perjured honour weeps for shame.
In after years some cheering ray
From Virtue's smile will o'er thee spread,
And thou wilt bless the better way
Thy erring steps were loth to tread.

Oh! shun the bowl—as thou would'st leave
The poisoned spot where reptiles tread;
Lest widow'd hearts for thee should grieve—
For thee, untimely tears be shed.
Yea! thine may be the fearful lot
To prove, ere Time dimm'd thy brow,
A sire—and yet the witness not
Of them who weep his broken vow.

Hast thou a bride whose joy thy sigh
Deep trembles with the jostling give?
Hast thou a child whose meek mild eye
Lives in the light of Father Ives?
Then shun the bowl—the draught beware,
Whose smile but mocks the lips of men;
When foaming high with water rare—
Oh! never touch the goblet then!

THE BOWIE KNIFE.—A correspondent of the
Baltimore Transcript, communicates some interest-
ing facts respecting the origin and first use of the
Bowie knife, being a sketch of Mr. Bowie the in-
ventor. He was one of that class of men who are
found only on the frontiers of civilization in the
Western States—a second Daniel Boone—who had
wandered from Kentucky into the western and
wilder parts of Arkansas, where he could enjoy
uninterrupted the pleasures of the chase. For some
months he lived alone, supplying all his wants by
his success in hunting till his solitude was broken
in upon by a wandering blacksmith.—Bowie had
long wanted a weapon with which he could with
greater safety attack the furious bears, which he
found in the low marshy grounds thickly covered
with canes, and where his rifle was useless. He
soon struck a bargain with the blacksmith, sup-
plying him with provisions and skins, and he in re-
turn under Bowie's directions, out of an old file
fashioned the formidable Bowie knife. The instru-
ment was twelve inches long, its point curved and
hollowed at the back, cutting both ways, like a
two edged sword—it was two inches broad at the
hilt, and a proportional thickness.

Mr. Bowie, wearied of a life of solitude, after a
time returned to the haunts of civilization, when
he visited the town of Alexandria, on the banks of
the Red River, where he learned that his brother
was about to fight a duel. He hastened to the
battle-ground, where he found his brother and his
antagonist in the act of taking aim at each other
with rifles. His brother's rifle missed fire, and
his antagonist's shot passed harmless. Bowie then
stepped up offered his trusty weapon, observing
that it never failed. It was accepted, and the other
party provided himself with a butcher's cleaver, and
the murderous conflict was renewed. Col. Bowie
killed his antagonist, and ever after retained the
fatal knife. Soon after he visited Philadelphia, where
he engaged a mechanic to make a more perfect
specimen of his brother's invention, who re-
tained a model, which was soon sent to manufac-
turers at Sheffield, where thousands have since
been made. Col. Bowie was killed at the taking
of the Alamo, where Col. Crockett fought and died
so bravely. He was murdered in his bed, where
he was confined by sickness at the time of the attack.
"This is all of his Biography," "He lived and he
died," and though his name is known in every cor-
ner of the United States, he did no act while liv-
ing which should distinguish him from the common
mass of men. His reputation fills every corner of
the United States; but it is a reputation which is
not to be desired, and was one which was not right-
fully his own."

Respecting Mr. Bowie, the inventor of the knife,
the correspondent before alluded to, gives the fol-
lowing sketch of his character: "Mr. Bowie is
well known in Louisiana; as an intelligent planter;
kind and affable in his manners; and an enemy to
violence. But is also known as a man of courage
and nice honor; never seeking a difference and a
peace-maker between others. When a real affront
is given, he sees that it is righted. He has had his
single combat. While in Havana, many years
since, a Spanish gentleman questioned in his pres-
ence the soundness of American courage. Mr.

Bowie declared himself to be a native of the United
States; the Spanish gentleman reiterated his doubts;
Mr. Bowie threw down the glove—knives were se-
lected.—Mr. Bowie desired that their feet might be
shackled; the allusion was understood and the re-
quest acceded to.—Mr. Bowie lives.

THE ENCHANTED GUN.

It happened some sixty or seventy years since,
in the land of pumpkins, that an honest old sim-
pleton who had been to training, had made money
enough by throwing stones at a "training cake," to
get very comfortably fuddled without any draught
on his purse of three four-pence happily pieces,
laid by for that purpose several months before.
Some wags, who had kept sober upon the occa-
sion than our hero, not having so good luck at the
gun-bread gambling, loaded his gun to the very
muzzle with alternate charges of excellent doubled
battled gun-powder and touchwood; and, starting
him homeward, took care to put a red hot nail on
the topmost piece of touchwood. Uncle Ichabod,
honest old soul, shouldering firelock and took up
his line or march for home. He had not gone far,
however, before pop goes the first charge from his
gun. Rather singular, thought uncle Ich, but a
mere accident doubtless, a charge left there care-
lessly. A few rods further, bang goes the second
charge. "Lord a mercy," says Ichabod, this is
tarnal strange. I swaggers, but I guess it didn't
all go off the first time, or else 'twould not go off
again, would it though? He had scarcely finished
this dialogue with himself, before off goes his re-
peater again. "My gracious!" said the terrified
militia man, "the old boy is in the gun. I never
heard of such a thing in all my borne days," an ex-
clamation he had hardly concluded before his ever-
lasting gun struck four! and Ichabod having no
longer any fellowship for a weapon possessing such
a continuity of explosion, very prudently threw it
over the fence, and made rapid strides for the house
of the clergyman; having now no doubt that he or
his gun was bewitched. The clergyman himself was
not without his doubts on the subject, after
Ichabod had testified to the whole story, the truth
of which was corroborated by several distinct dis-
charges from the gun in the place where he had
thrown it, which was in plain hearing of the parties.
However, while the matter remained subdud,
the mischievous catfish, who had caused all the
alarm, arrived with the offending musket, which
made instant discharge in the clergyman's presence,
and refused further service till re-loaded. It was
never fairly settled, whether or not it was a real
case of witchcraft.

TO PRESERVE CABBAGE FROM WORMS.—A
gentleman from North Carolina, who came to
this State last fall, and who saw the cabbage in
every part of the State where he has been, al-
most entirely destroyed by worms, has furnished
us with the following remedy against these de-
stroying insects, which he says he has fully tested,
and finds it never to fail: "So soon as the worms
begin to make their appearance, which you will
see by the holes in the cabbage leaves about the
heart, take powdered sulphur, and put it in a
gauze bag, and go late of an evening or early of
a morning, before the dew dries and shake this bag
of sulphur over every cabbage. This will drive
the worms away or entirely destroy them. Per-
haps you will have to perform this operation a se-
cond time. This remedy is simple, try it and you
will have good cabbage.—Sum. Reporter.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Home, Floyd County, Georgia.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
his friends and the public generally,
that the COMMERCIAL HOTEL
has for some time past, been open and
ready for the reception of boarders and transient
custom, and for the liberal patronage already be-
stowed, he returns his sincere thanks to the Pub-
lic, and solicits a continuance of the same. He
would embrace the present opportunity of saying
to his friends, that his accommodations in future
will be such, as will satisfy even the most fastid-
ious. His house is large and commodious and was
built expressly for the business; the rooms being
large and airy, and well calculated for the ac-
commodation of families who wish to spend a Sum-
mer season among the mountains, and partake of
the pure lime-stone water. His Table will at all
times be supplied with the very best the country
affords, and every exertion will be made to conduc-
to the comfort and convenience of all who may fa-
vor him with a call. His stables will be attend-
ed by a faithful and attentive ostler, and prov-
ender supplied in plenty. He therefore feels
himself authorized in soliciting public patronage.
FRANCIS BURKE.

Rome, June 28th, 1838.—6t.

JOHN COCHRAN
AND
WILLIAM H. ESTILL.

HAVE associated themselves together in the
practice of the Law. They will attend with
promptness to all business entrusted to their man-
agement, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their of-
fice is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of
the public square.

Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—1f

\$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber,
living in Jacksonville, on Satur-
day last 19th inst. a mulatto boy na-
med CY, belonging to Thomas Crutch-
field of Athens, Tennessee. Said boy
is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age,
5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, bald on one hand;
all the fingers of his right hand were burnt off
when young, and also the thumb except a small
part; he still uses it nearly as well as the other;
his voice is somewhat fine, and when spoken to
he has rather a down countenance.
The above reward will be given to any per-
son who will apprehend and deliver the above
described boy, either to me in this place, or to
Thomas Crutchfield, of Athens East Ten-
nessee.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD.
Jacksonville, Ala. May 24, 1838.—1f.

NOTICE.

M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorised Agent to
transact my business during my absence from
home.
JOSEPH WHITE.
May 31, 1838.—1f.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Rob-
ert McCall, living on the wa-
ters of Cain Creek, a Bay Horse,
7 years old, 16½ hands high, bald
face, and Branded on the shoulder with the letters
N. G. left fore foot & both hind feet white—ap-
praised to ninety dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
July 19, 1838.—3t.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S
Description and Treatment of Fevers viz:

1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever; 2ndly Bilious
Fever; and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1. Of Intermittent or Ague and Fever.—I consider
all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off
once in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or
not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue
together, or if there be no chill at all.

Sometimes, fever of this character continues 24 or
even 36 hours, without any intermission, and some-
times it occurs only every third day.

Nine-tenths of the fevers of this State, and most of
the States of this Union, partake more or less of the
intermittent character; and in all their various ap-
pearances, the treatment should be the same.

This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile,
giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels,
and thereby communicating health and strength to the
whole system.

It is more like a charm than a medicine.

It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and
neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bow-
els as a purgative; during which time the patient feels
no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself
cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine, has de-
termined me in future, to prepare it only in the form
of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is
both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it
in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the fol-
lowing manner—

Pound 12 pills well, put it into a vial, and pour two
common size table spoon-fuls of whiskey or water to
it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a puke or
purge, before he commences the use of this medicine,
I have no objection, but it is rarely if ever necessary.
He can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suit-
able for a sick person, without the least danger, or suf-
fering the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or com-
mon size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours,
both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks;
children 8 or 10 years old will take 30 or 40 drops,
and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops,
and infants 3 or 4 weeks old, will take from 3 to 6
drops; repeated and continued, as recommended for
grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or re-
turn of this disease, whether they are cured in this
manner or any other way, it would be well to continue
taking three or four doses a day until the strength and
complexion are restored, and particularly, if the per-
son has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons, of a common attack
of the ague and fever.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial
should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate
and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and
fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposi-
tion, previous to the onset of this disease, & frequently chil-
dren suffer for a day or two after. When this dis-
ease is properly formed, it rarely yields to any treat-
ment under 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still a
much more obstinate and dangerous disease than bil-
ious fever, and apparently more mild in the commence-
ment.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with
scarcely any remission or intercession, with great pro-
stration of body, and dejection of mind. It may be
well to observe that Typhus fever is most common in
winter and spring, and Bilious fever in the summer and
fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the
tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the
fever is not broke and runs into the second stage; it is
apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third
and last stage of fevers, and particularly, if they are of
a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is
apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees
of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, after
attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stom-
ach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much a-
like in their first stage that physicians often differ as
to their real character, nor does it matter materially,
because the treatment of both should be pretty much
the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does
not require, nor will it bear as much strong, sickening,
prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two
last diseases, I give a puke, or one or two doses of
calomel, or some other medicine that will operate up-
on the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more
strong medicine (particularly in Typhus fever) and
am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such
operating medicines do more harm than good. After
thus operating upon the stomach and bowels (and even
without it, if several days have elapsed, and the pa-
tient becomes very weak) I commence with the pills
or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is 8
doses in each 24 hours with a regular use of Virginia
Snake root, or some other sweating tea, such as hyssop,
sage or balm. Should the patient suffer much with
pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 20 or 25
drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person,
(children should take less corresponding with their
age,) and should he become much debilitated from a
continuance of the disease, and particularly, if the
hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy
or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, contin-
uing all the time to use the pills or drops as recom-
mended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little
at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases,
that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be
resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the dis-
ease.

Blestering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever
injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the
last stage of the disease, when there is delirium, or
restless coldness in the extremities. In the treatment
of either of these diseases, I would prefer the treatment
to be rather a copious than a laxative state. But
should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts
or oil, or open them by injections; and if they be too
laxative, give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three or
four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, if Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, be-
come fixed in the system, it requires time and patience
to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the
foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can
reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most ca-
ses of debility, particularly so in these cases produced
by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient,
continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons
travelling thro' sickly districts of country, would do
well to use this medicine as a preventative.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers
when formed will prevent the formation of them, if
taken in time. If used as a preventative, 3 or 4 doses
a day, will be sufficient, continued for 7 or 8 days in
advance, after which time, it may be discontinued for
10 or 12 days, then use it again, as before directed,
and so on, until the sickly season has passed over.
Of late much has been said about congestive fever,
torpor of this, that or some other organ, but it is only
a new name for an old disease, or symptoms of disease.
I have observed no material change in fevers unless
we include the cold plague and cholera in that class of
disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be
found very beneficial.

I am aware that this mode of prescribing, and this

medicine (if known) would be objected to by many
physicians, yet I have no doubt, if the practice is
properly carried out agreeable to these directions; it
will be found far more successful than the purgative
one, or any other now known, even if the physician
sits all the time by the patients bedside. And I con-
sider it no hazard of reputation as a man or a physi-
cian, to assert that such will be the result, when this
practice shall have been fairly tested.

There is neither arsenic, or any other article of a
poisonous nature in this medicine. Women in any
situation may take it with perfect safety, as it is en-
tirely harmless, and if double the quantity recommended,
was taken, no bad effect would be produced by it.

Experience of more than 40 years, and having re-
sided and practised medicine in various degrees of
latitude and climate, ought to enable me to judge with
some degree of certainty, the most successful mode of
treating fevers, and the foregoing is the result of my
experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so simple and
plain, that they cannot be misunderstood by any person.
Some persons may consider, the price of this medi-
cine high, but it is not so, nor will it be so considered
after its efficacy has been experienced. Price per
box \$1 50.

JNO. SAPPINGTON,
Saline County, Mo.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this medi-
cine, have been tendered but I have thought fit to in-
sert only the following from the Rev. JOHN H. HAY-
NES, Register of the Land Office for the Springfield
District, Mo. which seems to embrace the opinions of
many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, both west &
south, and having heard much said in favor of Dr.
Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify, that I be-
lieve there has never yet been any medicine offered to
the public so efficacious in the cure of fevers as that
which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever and ague,
cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours; and in all
cases of fever in which I have known it used, it has
never failed to effect a cure, so far as known to me, in
a shorter time than any other medicine I have ever
known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons laboring
under fever, as the best remedy known to the public.

JOEL H. HAYDEN.
Howard County, Mo. Sept. 25, 1835.
The above medicines can be obtained by the doz. or
single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Elam, Jackson-
ville Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle Belville, De-
Kalb County Ala.
June 6th, 1838.

A LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING in the Post Office at White Plains
Ala. on the 50th day of June, 1838, which if
not taken out against the 1st day of October next
will be sent to the General P. O. as dead letters.

Allen Elijah	Johnson Wm. Capt.
Ayers Mrs. Susan	Johnson Henderson
Budget Wm. C.	King Henry
Blake Robert	Kerr Elijah
Barnhill David	
Brown John	Lea James
Barnett John	Loughmiller Martin
Bald Richard	Little Josiah & Francis
Brown W. R. & Jasper	Lucky Col.
Burton John H.	Long Isaac
Brown James	
Carthener Mrs. E. M.	Murderhill Alex.
Do Nathaniel	McFarland, Beason &
Crozier Col. A. T.	Co. Messrs.
Corcoran John P.	Murdoch David R. 2
Clawson Sam'l F.	Melson Robert
Clines Stephen	McRight Blomford
Coats William	Maning Edward
Campbell Wm. B.	
Carmichael Jacob	Narmon Wm. B.
Clayton S. K.	Napier Thos.
Champion William	Norman Charles
	P
Davidson David T. L.	Patillo George
Dodson William	Penn S. C.
Diffy William	Pollock Joseph
Deffoe Joseph	Pickens Reese
Davis Richard	Penn Wm. Rev'd
Dodson Edmond	
E	R
Eries Joel	Roper John T.
Elin Silas	Ripley Thomas
Ezzel Mason	Robinson John
	S
Graham Joel	Simons Elisha
Griffith William	Simons E. S.
Gains William	2 Smith Alex.
Graham Messrs.	Sandlin James
Hanna W. K.	Sendford Robertson
Hamet John	
Hamet John	Thompson J. C.
Hamet Flurney	Fingard William
Hogge Esq.	Warwick Dodson
Hughes Jackson	Williams Richard
Hamit Davis	Wallace Hugh B.
Hoopers Messrs.	Whitesides Jonathan

WILL. GARRETT, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post
Office at Alexandria, which if not taken out
by the first day of October next, will be sent to
the General Post Office as dead Letters.

Acker Amosias	Mason James
Becker George	Maddox John
Carmichael Hugh	Obanion Green
Chamness Asberry	Owings William
Coats Benjamin	Parsons John M.
Dewberry Elbert	Phillips Mark
Dryle John	Parks Nathaniel
Givens B. L. & Co. Mess.	Rafford James M.
Griffin John	Shawmoke Elijah
Hutchinson William	Shadden James
Johnson Josiah	Turner Sarah Mrs.
Kelly Albert	Thomas Susan Mrs.
Kemps Fenley	Teague James
McGulch B. F.	Wakefield James M.
McGehee Samuel C.	Wade A. P.
Montgomery Jas. P. Doct.	Weston Alfred
McCaney John	Wyly Benjamin
Moore David W.	Wesson P. V.
Matthews William	Wilson Elizabeth Mrs.
Melton John	P. H. PEARSON, P. M.

July 5, 1838.

BACON.
25,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Ap-
ply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD,
Jacksonville, Alabama.
June 21, 1838.—1f.

NOTICE.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS belong-
ing to William Arnold, will be offered at
AUCTION on the 5th day of Au-
gust next, in the town of Jacksonville.
A. MOORE, Receiver.

July 12, 1838.—1d.

10,000 Yds. Bagging,
150 Coils Rope,
500 Lbs. Twine, just received and
for sale on commission by the sub-
scribers.
SHORTER & BANCROFT.
July 19, 1838.—4m.

A PROPOSITION
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF
DUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

The publisher of the American Journal of
Productive Industry, published at Maryville, Tenn.,
culture, the Arts, and Domestic Economy, de-
signed to teach, what to do, how to do, and
to do, proposes to give certain sums of money
conditionally, to every Lyceum and Society, the
object of which is, the improvement of the
ment of industry, or the diffusion of Useful
knowledge.

Societies accepting the conditions, are to be
the Agents of the Publisher, in distributing
bounty given, in premiums, for whatever
they may deem best calculated to promote
end in view. They are likewise to become
collecting Agents of the publisher, and their
ways be allowed to retain the amount which
may be given them, out of the money so
collected.

To all societies that may collect more than
greater number of subscribers to the
which is published at \$2 a year, in ad-
dollar per copy will be allowed them for
services.

For procuring thirty subscribers \$5 will be
given.

For twenty subscribers \$15; and
For ten subscribers \$5 will be allowed.

It will be necessary that the price of sub-
scription, and the Treasurer's receipt for the same
deposited with him, which the Society must
tain, should accompany each order, which
be post paid and addressed.

M. M. T. ELLIOTT,
Maryville Tenn.

LOST NOTE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from
dang for a note given by Charles P. Akridge
to David Akridge, some time the first of Feb-
ruary last, for eighty dollars, and if I am not re-
turned, given one day after date; which note I
Charles P. Akridge has satisfied, and I hereby
the note in possession and lost it while at the
County Court at Jefferson, Cherokee County,
the second,

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1838.

Whole No. 82

Vol. II. No. 30.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.
No. 50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first insertion, and 1.00 for each continuation. Advertisements handed in without directions as to number of insertions, will be published until forbidden accordingly. Liberal discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

LOOK HERE.

We have just received from the North, a substantial stock of **GOODS,** embracing almost every article usually kept in our business. Fully relying on our ability to satisfy our customers both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to call in and examine our Stock.
WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—tf.

DR. FRANCIS S. CLARK,
H. V. associated themselves in the practice of medicine, respectfully tender their services to the citizens of Jackson and the adjoining counties. Their offices are on the west side of the public square, at the place they occupy at all times be found unless seasonally absent.
Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.
AARON HAYNES,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a **House of Entertainment** in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. in his new brick building on N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage.
May 10, 1838.

EAGLE HOTEL.
THIS large and commodious Tavern stands prominently on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber, to receive by strict attention to business, to satisfy the many favors with their patronage. The hotel is kept by Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it.
JAMES LAWSON.
Talladega, June 7, 1838.

BAW NOTICE.
W. B. & H. E. MARTIN,
HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all courts in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb, Wilkes, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both of them can be found. The engagement of either secures the attention of both.
March 22d, 1838.

DR. J. P. BRYAN,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, at the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. Schuch.
Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

E. T. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, Dekalb, Wilkes, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton County, next door to New-York Store.
June 7, 1838.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by George C. Benge, one Chesnut Sorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, blaze face, with her right hind foot some saddle spots on her back, supposed fourteen years old, appraised to \$35.00 by Joseph M. Jones; J. P.
A. W. MAJORS, CLK. C. C.
12th 1838.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by Jacob Steel, living in Lookout Valley, one flea bitten gray mare about 14 hands high, with a black left eye her main hangs on the left side and perceivable, appraised to \$50 before Joseph M. Jones; J. P.
A. W. MAJORS, CLK. C. C.
12th 1838.—3t.

SONGSTER'S COMPANION.
Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

LABORERS WANTED.
THE WETUMPKA & CO. SALES. The usual wages of the country will be paid and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and clothed.
JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,
of Engineer, IV. & C. R. R.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—To the sheet of paper which you see on your tables, served to you so regularly, and studied by you with so much ease, the four quarters of the globe contribute all the treasures of their intelligence. Is one fact valuable to mankind discovered by some scholar in the farthest ends of the earth?

Ten to one but you will see it first announced in a paragraph of your newspaper. Is there any abuse in your laws, it is the newspaper press that drags it to day. Is there any invention that will augment your comforts, or sharpen your industry.—It is in the newspaper is the chronicle of civilization, the common reservoir into which every stream pours its living waters, and at which every man may come to drink. It is the newspaper that gives to liberty its practical life, its constant observation, its perpetual vigilance, its unrelaxing activity. The newspaper is a daily and a sleepless watchman that reports to you every danger which menaces the institutions of your country, and its interest at home and abroad.

The newspaper informs legislation of public opinion, and it informs the people of the acts of legislation; thus keeping up that constant sympathy, that good understanding between people and legislators, which conduces to the maintenance of order, and prevents the stern necessity of revolution. Dionysius the tyrant had a chamber constructed in the form of a human ear, so that he might learn every rumor, every whisper, that circulated in the market place. What his chamber was to the tyrant, the newspaper press is to the Government of a free people: it tells them our wishes—it apprises them of our wants—it carries to the ear of power the hissings of the gaffard or the murmurs of the oppressed. And this is not all. The newspaper teems with the most practical morality: in its reports of crime and punishment, you find a daily warning against temptation; not a case in the public court, not a single trial of a wretched outcast or a trembling felon, that does not preach us the awful lesson how imprudence leads to error, how error conduces to guilt how guilt reaps its bitter fruit of anguish and degradation. Nor is even this all. The newspaper is the familiar bond that binds together man and man—no matter what may be the distance of climate or the difference of race.

It is a law book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor; it may stimulate the most indolent, it may instruct the most profound. Such are the real advantages, the substantial utility of the newspaper press—These in spite of all its abuses, have made it the boast of liberty, the glory of civilization. For these it is that it has been likened to the air we breathe—and like the air it dispenses to us all, to the meaneast and to the proudest; the common glory of the sun of truth.—E. L. Bulwer's Address.

Terrific storms in Virginia.—A letter from Goochland, Virginia, published in the Richmond Whig, under date of the 28th ult. says:

We had three of the most terrific storms last night, in rapid succession, between 11 and 1 o'clock, ever witnessed in any latitude. Fourteen flashes were co-incident with the thunder, all apparently striking in the yard, and there could not have been less than 12 or 1500 distinct discharges of electricity, more or less near. Milton could alone have conveyed some idea of the tremendous sublimity of the scene. No mischief however, was done, that I have heard of, except to wheat. In the last cloud, the wind for a minute & a half threatened to destroy every thing and the wheat has been prostrated in many places. Rain was greatly needed, but not to fall in that style.

Congressional Elections.—Representatives in Congress are to be chosen in fourteen States the present year, and the elections will take place in the following order:

Louisiana, 1st Monday in July.
Illinois, } 1st Monday in August.
Missouri, }
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in September.
Maine, 2d Monday in September.
Georgia, } 1st Monday in October.
Arkansas, }
South Carolina, 2d Monday in October.
New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania, 2d Tuesday in October.
Ohio, 2d Tuesday in October.
New York, 1st Monday in November.
Massachusetts, 2d Monday in November.
Delaware, 2d Tuesday in November.
The Election in Louisiana commenced July 2d, and continued three days.

When a king asked Euclid, the mathematician whether he could not explain his art to him in a more compendious manner? he was answered that there was no royal way to geometry.—Other things may be seized by might, or purchased with money, but truth is gained only by study.

GO TO CHURCH.

There is no one thing which helps to establish a man's standing in society, more than a steady attendance at church, and a proper regard for the first day of the week. Every head of a family should go to church, as an example to its members; and every branch of a family should go to church in imitation of the examples of parents who loved them, and watched over their best interests. Lounging in streets and bar-rooms on the Sabbath is abominable, and deserves execration; because, it lays the foundation of habits which ruin body and soul. Many a young man can date the commencement of a course of dissipation (which made him a burthen to himself and his friends, and an object of pity in the sight of his enemies, to his Sunday debauchery. Idleness is the mother of drunkenness—the Sabbath is to young people generally an idle day; therefore, if it be not properly kept, it were better struck out of existence.

Ratol Duel.—It is stated in the Brandon, Miss. Republican of the 4th instant, that, Messrs. Drane and Dinkins, citizens of Madison county, Miss., gentlemen of high respectability, fought a duel a few days previously with double-barrelled shot-guns, and that both were killed.

From the Charleston Courier.
THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS.

The remission of the public authorities in the detection and punishment of crime, is a subject of general remark; and it is frequently said that the Press should use its influence to urge public officers rigidly to do their duty, and that it should also without fear, affection or favor, expose every one who dares to infringe the laws, whatever his former rank or station might have been. To this we most cordially subscribe, but it is also necessary that the people generally should bear their portion of responsibility and support, and defend any editor who has sufficient independence to throw himself in the breach, and endeavor to warn and protect the community from the attacks of swindlers, robbers, or assassins.

These remarks are caused by the perusal of the following article, copied from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel:

"I feel it to be a duty which I owe to my fellow citizens of Augusta, to lay before them the circumstances of the base attempt which was made to take my life on Saturday morning last, at the Depot of the South Carolina Rail Road, in Hamburg. On my going into the door of the Ticket office, I was met in a very calm and peaceable manner by Robert Glover, whose desperate character is well known in Augusta, and asked if my name was Jones—to which I replied in the affirmative. He then said he wished to say a word or two to me, and pulling out a number of the Chronicle and Sentinel of Friday morning last, and pointing to the editorial article in which his conduct in assaulting and biting off the nose of one of the city officers, was spoken of in pretty strong terms, asked me if I was the author of it. I told him I was.—He then handed me a written paper, which he requested me to read. It purported to be a retraction, to be signed by me, of all, or pretty much all of what was contained in the article in the Chronicle. I did not read it all, but enough to see that it was such a paper as I could not sign, most especially as it was evident from all the circumstances, that it was attempted to be extorted from me. Without saying a word, I turned and walked up to the ticket box, with the paper still in my hand, and remarked to Mr. Bishop of Augusta, that a difficulty was about to ensue between Glover and myself, and I wished him to observe what passed. I then folded up the paper, and turned to Glover, who had followed me up to the ticket box, and said, 'Sir, I shall not sign it.' 'Then by G—d Sir,' replied he, 'you or me, one, falls,' and commenced to get out his pistols. I instantly drew out a small pocket pistol, and was in the act of cocking it, which he perceived, and seeing that I should be ready to fire first, he turned quickly around one or two of the bystanders so as to place them between him & myself, and ran off twenty or thirty feet towards the other end of the room, drew out a couple of large bosom pistols, turned and levelled one of them in the direction of my position. At this distance, he was beyond the reach of my small pistol with the least degree of certainty from an unpractised hand, and yet sufficiently near to make an almost certain shot with his own. I resolved not to fire at that distance, and when the crowd parted to either side of the narrow room, I stepped also to one side, which left me in such a position that he could not fire without as great danger of killing some one else as myself. At this moment, as he was hesitating to fire, a gentleman, connected with the Rail Road stepped up and caught hold of him; several others immediately interfered, to prevent any firing, and my friends pressed me into the car, the door of which opened at the door of the ticket room, so as to step from one to the other. Glover then left the Depot and went off to Hamburg, his hiding place from the reach of the Georgia laws.

I again ask the people of Augusta how long are those atrocities to continue! When shall the lives of peaceful citizens be secure from the assaults of desperadoes and assassins? I ask no peculiar sympathy in my own behalf, but I must be permitted to say, that if editors are left alone, unsustained by the community, to combat lawless bands of men, at the imminent peril of their lives, we are too few in number, to accomplish any thing for the public good. A sense of this danger, and a disposition on the part of the community, to talk much, and do little, has already placed the press under restraint too long. Shall it continue? Is there no remedy? If not, we had better submit at once and live at the mercy of men, who are beyond the reach of laws, which they are in the daily habit of violating. Peaceful men seldom carry arms, while lawless characters stalk about in our midst, armed to teeth, and ready to strike down any man who attempts to expose their violations of law, and with an almost certain prospect of eluding justice, either by running off, or by the tardiness of the law and the want of energy on the part of citizens, or by the aid of their companions and accomplices.

Glover had every reason to suppose that I was unarmed, and would fall an easy victim. The unusual time and place of his attack proves it. My very dress indicated an unarmed man; having on at the time only a round jacket, without any vest, he could plainly see that there were no weapons in my bosom. Nothing saved my life but the pistol in my pantaloons pocket, and the promptness with which it was unexpectedly to him, drawn out.

shot down, as we were not three feet apart when he pronounced that one or the other must fall. How he knew that I was to be at the Rail Road that morning I do not know, but presume that the information had been sent by some of his companions in Augusta, where it was well known that I was about to leave for the North.

WILLIAM E. JONES.

Charleston July 8, 1838.
The following is the paragraph alluded to: "A disgraceful occurrence took place in our city on Wednesday night. A gambler by the name of Glover assaulted one of the city officers with a large stick, knocked him down and bit his nose almost entirely off. There was not the slightest provocation; except a suspicion on the part of Glover, that the watchman had informed against him at the late session of our Superior Court. We ask the people of Augusta how long such things are to be tolerated? Is the city to be abandoned a prey to such graceless scoundrels, and to become a theatre for such shocking atrocities?"

If the above be correct, it is not the duty of the people of Augusta to take such measures to bring the individual to justice, who has thus wantonly outraged two of their fellow-citizens? And should not the citizens of Augusta aid in the accomplishment of such an object? We hope so.

CIRCULAR
TO THE REGISTRARS AND RECEIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.
General Land Office, }
July 3, 1838. }

GENTLEMEN: Annexed is a copy of an act of Congress approved June 22, 1838, entitled "An Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," which revives for two years, with several modifications, an act similarly entitled, approved May 29, 1830, a copy of which is also annexed.

I have to call your special attention to the several provisions of this law, and enjoin a strict observance of the rules hereinafter stated. The individual claiming the "benefits and privileges" of this act must have been—

First. An "actual settler" of the land sought to be entered.
Second. Either "the head of a family" or "over twenty-one years of age."
Third. A housekeeper, and in possession, by personal residence thereon, on the 22d day of June, 1838, and for four months next preceding, which term commenced on the 22d day of February, 1838.
A person failing in any one of the above requisites can have no claim by virtue of this act.

A person bringing himself within each of the above requirements, by proof satisfactory to the Registrar and Receiver of the land district in which the lands may lie, taken pursuant to the rules hereinafter prescribed, will, after having filed the affidavit required by the act, be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the act approved May 29, 1830, and may avail himself of the same at any time prior to June 22, 1840, unless the land shall be proclaimed for sale in the mean time; in which case the proof and entry must be made before the day of the commencement of such sale, or the right will be forfeited.

Where two or more persons may prove themselves entitled to the same quarter section agreeably to the rules hereinafter prescribed, each is entitled to an equal interest in the same, and the receipt and certificate should issue to them jointly, each having first made proof and filed an affidavit, as is required of an individual settler, and paid his proportion of the purchase money. No additional land is granted. The act expressly excludes what are commonly called "floating rights."

The "benefits and privileges" of the act of May 29, 1830, as revived and continued by the present act, entitle a pre-emptor to enter at the minimum price, to include the improvements, legal subdivisions, of some one of the following designations.

First. A regular quarter section, notwithstanding its quality, may be a few acres more or less than one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section, which though fractional in quantity by the passage of a navigable stream through the same, is still bounded by regular sectional and quarter-sectional lines.

Second. A fractional section containing not over one hundred and sixty acres, or any tract being a detached or anomalous survey made pursuant to law, and not exceeding said quantity.

Third. Two adjoining half quarter sections, (in all cases, except on the north side of townships, where more than two such subdivisions exist, or the excess may render them necessary, provided, in the latter case, the aggregate quantity does not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

Fourth. Two half quarter or eighty acre subdivisions of a fractional or broken section, adjoining each other, the aggregate quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.

Fifth. A regular half quarter and an adjoining fractional section, or an adjoining half quarter subdivision of a fractional section, the aggregate quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.

Sixth. If the pre-emptor should not wish to enter the quantity of one hundred and sixty acres, he may enter a single half quarter section, (made by a north and south line,) or an eighty acre subdivision of a fractional section.

Seventh. One or more adjoining residuary forty acre lots may be entered, the aggregate not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres. These lots can only be called "residuary," after the sale of the other portions of the same quarter section or fractional quarter section, pursuant to the act approved April 5, 1832, authorizing such minor subdivisions.

Eighth. A regular half quarter, a half quarter subdivision, or a fractional section, may each be taken with one or more residuary forty acre subdivisions lying adjoining; the aggregate not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.

which have, in general, been reserved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at the instance of some one of the heads of the Executive Departments.

Second. Lands reserved from sale by act of Congress.

This class includes canal lands, school lands, lands to which a Spanish, French, or British claim was duly filed, and which claim has not received the final action of Congress; lands reserved for naval purposes, lead mines, salt springs, &c.

Third. Lands reserved from sale by order of the President.

Fourth. Lands which may have been appropriated for any purpose whatsoever.

This includes all lands which any act of Congress has set apart for or directed to be applied to any particular purpose, and all lands which by any public treaty, whether with Indians or a civilized nation, have been either temporarily or permanently disposed of: such as grants to a State for roads, canals, &c.; grants to Indians of a life estate; estates in fee simple; or grants of the exclusive and undisturbed use to tribes of Indians for a term of years for the purposes of residence, hunting, or fishing, &c. &c. These are the restrictions imposed by the 1st and 4th sections of the act of May 29, 1830.

Fifth. Lands to which the right of pre-emption is claimed, in consequence of any settlement or improvement made before the extinguishment of the Indian title thereto. This is to be so construed as not to exempt lands from the operation of this act, the Indian title to which was extinguished four months immediately previous to the passage of the law.

If any doubt arises in the application of this instruction, let the case be specially stated to the General Land Office, and supplemental instructions will be given.

Sixth. Lands acquired by treaty with the Miami tribe of Indians, in the State of Indiana, of the ratification of which proclamation was made Dec. 22, 1837.

Seventh. Lands included within the location of any incorporated town. This restriction is such, that, if any part of a legal subdivision fall within the limits of the corporation, the whole tract is exempt, because the act of 29th May, 1830, only authorized entries to be made by such legal subdivisions as were recognized by the then existing laws.

Eighth. Lands surveyed or otherwise, which have been actually selected as sites for cities or towns, let into smaller quantities than eighty acres, and settled upon and occupied for the purposes of trade, and not for agricultural cultivation and improvement.

This description includes those tracts which settlers have selected with a view of building thereon a village or city.

Ninth. Lands specially occupied, or reserved for town lots or other purposes, by authority of the U. S. States.

This includes any land that may be specially occupied by the army, or any public officer, where no reservation has yet been directed, either by law the order of the President, or act of the Commissioner. Also, all informal reservations for town lots, &c. directed by the Commissioner or other agent of the United States, the formal approval of which has not yet been given by the President; also, such selections for naval and military purposes, marine hospitals, &c. &c. which agents may have made, and which await the approval of the President, or some other action, in order to render them legal.

Selections which have been, or hereafter may be made, by any State, under existing laws of the United States, for the purposes of education, the use of salt springs, or for any other purpose. This provision of the act postpones the right of the settler to those offers which the existing laws have made to the State in which he may live. It may happen, that after you have allowed an entry of a bona fide claim, the title will be defeated by a State selection that "may be made" for a seat of justice, in lieu of section 36, or for some one of the numerous objects now authorized by sundry laws. It is to be hoped that the State authorities will so much respect the rights of settlers, as to avoid all unnecessary interference. Should an occurrence of the kind happen, you will immediately notify this office of the fact, so that a prompt order may be given for refunding the purchase money, as it will be the only redress the department can give.

Tenth. Lands reserved to any Choctaw, under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, cannot be entered or sold under this or any other act of Congress.

This includes what are called contingent locations, made by Col. George W. Martin, and other locating agents.

All assignments, sales, and contracts for assignments, or sales prior to an entry, are prohibited, and destroy all right which a settler might otherwise have had.

Persons claiming the benefits of this act, are required to file an affidavit, as therein prescribed, and to furnish proof, by one or more disinterested witnesses, to your entire satisfaction, of the facts necessary to establish the pre-emption right. The witnesses are to be first duly sworn or affirmed to speak the truth and the whole truth, touching the subject of inquiry, by some officer competent to administer oaths and affirmations; and, if not too inconvenient, by reason of distance of residence from your office, or other good cause, must be examined by you, and the testimony reduced to writing in your presence, and signed by each witness, and certified by the officer administering the oath or affirmation, who must also join you in certifying as to the respectability and credit of each witness.

In case adverse claims shall be made to the same tract, each claimant must be notified of the time and place of taking testimony, and allowed the privilege of cross-examining the opposite witnesses, and of producing counter-proof, which should also be subject to cross-examination.

When, by reason of distance, sickness, or infirmity, the witnesses cannot come before you, you are authorized to receive their depositions, which must be, in all other respects, conformable to the within regulations.

The notice to adverse claimants should be in writing, and should be served in time to allow at least a day for every twenty miles the party may have to travel in going to the place of taking evidence. The proof in all cases should consist of a simple detail of facts, merely, and not of statements in broad or general terms involving conclusions of law. It is your exclusive province to determine the legal conclusions arising from the facts. For instance, a witness should not be permitted to state that a claimant is the "head of a family," actually settled, &c., following the words

of the law, but should set forth the facts on which he grounds such allegation; because such a mode of testifying substitutes the judgment of the witness for yours, and allows him not only to determine the facts but the law. A witness may possibly conscientiously testify that a minor son, living with a widowed mother, was the head of the family, and in another case, similar in point of fact, another witness, equally conscientious, might testify that the widowed mother was the head of the family. There cannot be a uniform construction given to every witness. You are therefore instructed not to receive as testimony or proof, a general statement, which embodies in general terms the conclusions of law, without stating the facts specifically.

The witness must state, if the pre-emptor be the "head of a family," the facts which constitute him such, whether a husband having a wife and children, a widower or a widow having a family of children, or an unmarried person, having a family either of relatives or others depending upon him, or hired persons, or slaves.

All the facts respecting the actual settlement and personal residence, the time of commencement, the manner and extent of continuance, as well as those showing the apparent objects, should be stated.

Respecting the term "housekeeper," it must be stated that a dwelling stood upon the land, that the claimant lived in it, and made it his home, &c. By this means you will be enabled to determine whether or not the requisites of the law have been complied with in any given case. Should you decide against a claimant, who, feeling dissatisfied with such decision, may request, in writing, the opinion of this office thereon, you will forthwith forward all the original papers touching said claim, and a brief report of your reasons for rejecting it; and, in the mean time, will not permit the land claimed to be entered or sold without an order from the department.

ASSIGNMENTS.
After the allowance of an entry, the land may be assigned, subject to the equity subsisting between the purchaser and the United States—the legal title being in the United States until after the issuing and delivery of the patent. To insure uniformity in the execution of assignments, and to prevent the frequent occurrence of cases involving the question whether or not the assignee is a bona fide purchaser, without notice of fraud, you will, in all cases, observe the following form, without any variation.

For value received I (or we) of _____ county, do hereby sell and assign, subject to all equity subsisting between me (or us) and the United States, unto _____ of _____ county, _____ all my (or our) right and title to the land, designated as per Receiver's receipt, No. _____ of section No. _____ of township No. _____ of range No. _____ in the district of lands subject to sale at _____ Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____ A. B.

Attest:
C. D.,
E. F.,
Acknowledged before me, this _____ day of _____ 18____
G. H., Register, or
I. K., Receiver, or
L. M., Judge, or J. P.,
or Notary Public.

The designation of the tract must invariably be given in writing, without abbreviations. If the assignment is acknowledged before any person other than a notary public, or a person holding his commission from the President of the United States, it should be accompanied with a certificate, under the official seal, from the proper officer authorized by the State to certify to the official character of the officiating officer.

Each entry made by virtue of this act, must be designated by marking on the margin of your quarterly accounts, and monthly abstracts, opposite to the tract, the abbreviation "pre'n. '38," and on the face of the receipt and of the certificate, the words, "Pre-emption act of 1838."

You will continue, unbroken, the regular series of numbers for receipts and certificates. The original proof, affidavit, and receipt must be filed with the certificate of purchase in each case, each paper being appropriately endorsed, and transmitted to this office with your monthly abstract, which must contain and show the aggregate of lands sold, and the purchase money at the foot of the abstract. Also, a separate aggregate of the lands sold, and the purchase money under the pre-emption act.

No excuse can be allowed for negligence in observing this direction.

Lands in market on the 22d June, 1838.

As the pre-emption privilege extends to such land, entries can only be permitted at the hazard of the purchaser; and no patent will be issued for any private entries prior to June 22d, 1840. If, in any case, a valid pre-emption claim shall be allowed before that period, the private entry will be cancelled in whole, or only to such extent as it may be interfered with by the pre-emption entry, at the option of the purchaser, at private sale; & the purchase money only, without interest or other compensation for injury, will be refunded.

You are instructed, therefore, to advise every applicant for a tract of land so situated, of the only condition on which his entry will be admitted, and of the necessity which exists for a strict personal examination of the tract, in order to ascertain that no claim can be made thereon. Under the operations of the acts of 1830 and 1834, conflicts between private entries and pre-emptions were frequent, and sometimes almost ruinous to the unsuspecting purchaser at private sale. Similar evils may again be expected under the present law; but it is believed that a faithful observance of this instruction by you, and the notice contained in the new forms of certificates and receipts, are the only legitimate precautions which can be taken to guard against them.

A new set of forms for applications, receipts, and certificates, copies of which are also hereto annexed, and which are to be used exclusively in all cases of private entry of land which were in market at the date of the act, and not excluded from its operation. They must be used in no other.

Very respectfully, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES WHITCOMB,
Commissioner.

The REGISTER of the land office,
and RECEIVER of public moneys,
Land Office at _____

P. S.—The publication of this circular in one or more of the newspapers in your district would be a matter of interest and importance to the community. It is therefore presumed that on your application for that purpose, editors of such newspapers would not refuse to make the publication gratuitously.

FORMS.
Application.
No. _____ LAND OFFICE at _____ county, do hereby apply to purchase the _____ section _____ of range _____ containing _____ acres according to the returns of the _____

Surveyor General, for which I have agreed with the Register to give at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, with the understanding that in case any right of pre-emption shall be sustained thereto, or to any part thereof, under the act of twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, the purchase money of the tract of land herein applied for, either wholly or proportionally, as the case may be, is to be refunded without interest.

I do hereby certify, that the lot above described contains _____ acres, as mentioned above, and that the price agreed upon is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Register.
Receipt.
Received of _____ Receiver's Office at _____ county, the sum of _____ dollars and _____ cents; being in full for the quarter of section No. _____ of township No. _____ of range No. _____ containing _____ acres, and _____ hundredths at \$ _____ per acre; for which tract, or such portion thereof as shall have been ascertained not to be claimed by a valid right of pre-emption, under the act of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, a patent will be issued after the twenty-second June eighteen hundred and forty; and this receipt will entitle the purchaser or assignee to a return of the purchase money, without interest, of the land claimed by such pre-emption right, or of the whole tract at his option.

Receiver.
Certificate of purchase.
Private entry, } Land Office at _____ No. _____ It is hereby certified, That in pursuance of law, of _____ county, State of _____ on this day purchased of the Register of this office, the lot or _____ of section No. _____ in township No. _____ of range No. _____ containing _____ acres, at the rate of _____ cents per acre, amounting to _____ dollars and _____ cents, for which the said _____ made payment in full, as required by law. Now, therefore, be it known, that on presentation of this certificate to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the said _____ shall be entitled to receive a patent for the land above described, a portion of the act of June 22d, 1838; or for such portion thereof, as shall have been ascertained not to be claimed by any valid right of pre-emption under the act of 22d June, 1838.

Register.
AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every actual settler of public lands, being the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age, who was in possession and a housekeeper, by personal residence thereon, at the time of the passage of this act, and for four months next preceding, shall be entitled to all the benefit and privileges of an act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty; and the said act is hereby revived and continue in force two years: *Provided*, That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated any one quarter section of land, each one of them shall have an equal share or interest in the said quarter section, but shall have no claim, by virtue of this act, to any other land: *And provided*, always, That this act shall not be so construed as to give a right of pre-emption to any person or persons, in consequence of any settlement or improvement was made, or to the lands lately acquired by the treaty with the Miami tribe of Indians, in the State of Indiana, of which proclamation was made by the President of the United States, on the twenty-second day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, or to any sections or fractions of sections, of land included within the location of any incorporated town, or to the alternate sections to other alternate sections granted to the use of any canal, railroad, or other public improvement, on the route of such canal, railroad, or other public improvement, or to any portions of public lands, surveyed or otherwise which have been actually selected as sites for cities or towns, lotted into smaller quantities than eighty acres, and settled upon and occupied for the purposes of trade, and not agricultural cultivation and improvement, or to any land specially occupied or reserved for town lots, or other purposes, by authority of the United States: *And provided*, further, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to affect any of the selections of public lands for the purposes of education, the use of salt springs, or for any other purpose, which may have been or may be made by any State, under existing laws of the United States: but this act shall not be so construed as to deprive those of the benefits of this act, who have inhabited, according to its provisions, certain fractions of the public lands within the land district of Palmyra, in the State of Missouri, which were reserved from sale in consequence of the surveys of Spanish and French grants, but are found to be without the line of said grants. That before any person claiming the benefit of this law shall have a patent for the land which he may claim, by having complied with its provisions, he shall make oath before some person authorized by law to administer the same, which oath, with the certificate of the person administering it, shall be filed with the Register of the proper land office when the land is applied for, and by said Register sent to the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, that he entered upon the land which he claims, in his own right, and exclusively for his own use and benefit, and that he has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatever, by which the

use or benefit of any one except himself, or to convey or transfer the said land, or the title which he may acquire to the same, to any other person or persons whatever, at any subsequent time; and if such persons, claiming the benefit of this law as aforesaid, shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be subject to all the pains and penalties for perjury, forfeit the money which he may have paid for the land, and all right and title to the said land, and any grant or conveyance which he may have made in pursuance of such agreement or contract, as aforesaid, shall be void, except in the hands of a purchaser in good faith, for a valuable consideration without notice. And the certificate which shall be filed with the Commissioner as aforesaid, shall be taken to be conclusive evidence that the oath was legally administered: *And provided*, further, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, to cause to be reserved from sale or entry, under the provisions of this or any other law of the United States, any tracts of land reserved to any Choctaw, under the provisions of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and also to reserve from sale or entry, a sufficient quantity of the lands acquired by said treaty, upon which no settlement or improvement has been made, as would entitle the settler or improver to a right of pre-emption under this act, to satisfy the claims of such Indians as may have been entitled to reservations under the said treaty, and whose lands may have been sold by the United States on account of any default, neglect, or omission of duty on the part of any officer of the United States; such reservation from sale to continue until the claims to reservations under said treaty, shall be investigated by the Board of Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and their report finally acted on by Congress.

Approved, June 22, 1838.

M. VAN BUREN.

Register.

AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the public lands, prior to the passage of this act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter, with the Register of the land office for the district in which such lands may lie, by legal subdivisions, and number of acres, not more than one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section, to include his improvement, upon paying to the United States the then minimum price of said land: *Provided*, however, That no entry or sale of any lands shall be made, under the provisions of this act, which shall have been reserved for the use of the United States, or of the several States, in which any of the public lands may be situated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons be settled upon the same quarter section, the same may be divided between the two first actual settlers, if, by a north and south, or east and west line, the settlement or improvement of each can be included in a half-quarter section; and in such case the said settlers shall each be entitled to a pre-emption of eighty acres of land elsewhere in said land district, so as not to interfere with other settlers having a right of preference.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, prior to any entries being made under the privileges given by this act, proof of settlement or improvement shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land district in which such lands may lie, agreeably to the rules to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for that purpose, which Register and Receiver shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents for his services therein. And that all assignments and transfers of the right of pre-emption given by this act, prior to the issuance of patents, shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States, beyond the time which has been, or may be, appointed for that purpose, by the president's proclamation; nor shall any of the provisions of this act be available to any person, or persons, who shall fail to make the proof and payment required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales of lands including the tract, or tracts, on which the right of pre-emption, contemplated by this act, extend to any land which is reserved from sale, by act of Congress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated, for any purpose whatever.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be, and remain in force for one year from and after its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

SUPPLEMENTAL CIRCULAR.
TO REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS OF THE U. S. LAND OFFICES.

General Land Office, July 17, 1838.
GENTLEMEN: The Attorney General, by his opinion of April 8, 1837, having decided that the act of June 22, 1838, in reviving the pre-emption act of May 29, 1830, revived therewith, the amendatory act of July 14, 1832, and, as the late pre-emption act of June 22, 1838, expressly revives

the use or benefit of any one except himself, or to convey or transfer the said land, or the title which he may acquire to the same, to any other person or persons whatever, at any subsequent time; and if such persons, claiming the benefit of this law as aforesaid, shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be subject to all the pains and penalties for perjury, forfeit the money which he may have paid for the land, and all right and title to the said land, and any grant or conveyance which he may have made in pursuance of such agreement or contract, as aforesaid, shall be void, except in the hands of a purchaser in good faith, for a valuable consideration without notice. And the certificate which shall be filed with the Commissioner as aforesaid, shall be taken to be conclusive evidence that the oath was legally administered: *And provided*, further, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, to cause to be reserved from sale or entry, under the provisions of this or any other law of the United States, any tracts of land reserved to any Choctaw, under the provisions of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and also to reserve from sale or entry, a sufficient quantity of the lands acquired by said treaty, upon which no settlement or improvement has been made, as would entitle the settler or improver to a right of pre-emption under this act, to satisfy the claims of such Indians as may have been entitled to reservations under the said treaty, and whose lands may have been sold by the United States on account of any default, neglect, or omission of duty on the part of any officer of the United States; such reservation from sale to continue until the claims to reservations under said treaty, shall be investigated by the Board of Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and their report finally acted on by Congress.

Approved, June 22, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

Register.

AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the public lands, prior to the passage of this act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter, with the Register of the land office for the district in which such lands may lie, by legal subdivisions, and number of acres, not more than one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section, to include his improvement, upon paying to the United States the then minimum price of said land: *Provided*, however, That no entry or sale of any lands shall be made, under the provisions of this act, which shall have been reserved for the use of the United States, or of the several States, in which any of the public lands may be situated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons be settled upon the same quarter section, the same may be divided between the two first actual settlers, if, by a north and south, or east and west line, the settlement or improvement of each can be included in a half-quarter section; and in such case the said settlers shall each be entitled to a pre-emption of eighty acres of land elsewhere in said land district, so as not to interfere with other settlers having a right of preference.

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Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States, beyond the time which has been, or may be, appointed for that purpose, by the president's proclamation; nor shall any of the provisions of this act be available to any person, or persons, who shall fail to make the proof and payment required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales of lands including the tract, or tracts, on which the right of pre-emption, contemplated by this act, extend to any land which is reserved from sale, by act of Congress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated, for any purpose whatever.

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the use or benefit of any one except himself, or to convey or transfer the said land, or the title which he may acquire to the same, to any other person or persons whatever, at any subsequent time; and if such persons, claiming the benefit of this law as aforesaid, shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be subject to all the pains and penalties for perjury, forfeit the money which he may have paid for the land, and all right and title to the said land, and any grant or conveyance which he may have made in pursuance of such agreement or contract, as aforesaid, shall be void, except in the hands of a purchaser in good faith, for a valuable consideration without notice. And the certificate which shall be filed with the Commissioner as aforesaid, shall be taken to be conclusive evidence that the oath was legally administered: *And provided*, further, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, to cause to be reserved from sale or entry, under the provisions of this or any other law of the United States, any tracts of land reserved to any Choctaw, under the provisions of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and also to reserve from sale or entry, a sufficient quantity of the lands acquired by said treaty, upon which no settlement or improvement has been made, as would entitle the settler or improver to a right of pre-emption under this act, to satisfy the claims of such Indians as may have been entitled to reservations under the said treaty, and whose lands may have been sold by the United States on account of any default, neglect, or omission of duty on the part of any officer of the United States; such reservation from sale to continue until the claims to reservations under said treaty, shall be investigated by the Board of Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and their report finally acted on by Congress.

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Register.

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Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons be settled upon the same quarter section, the same may be divided between the two first actual settlers, if, by a north and south, or east and west line, the settlement or improvement of each can be included in a half-quarter section; and in such case the said settlers shall each be entitled to a pre-emption of eighty acres of land elsewhere in said land district, so as not to interfere with other settlers having a right of preference.

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the use or benefit of any one except himself, or to convey or transfer the said land, or the title which he may acquire to the same, to any other person or persons whatever, at any subsequent time; and if such persons, claiming the benefit of this law as aforesaid, shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be subject to all the pains and penalties for perjury, forfeit the money which he may have paid for the land, and all right and title to the said land, and any grant or conveyance which he may have made in pursuance of such agreement or contract, as aforesaid, shall be void, except in the hands of a purchaser in good faith, for a valuable consideration without notice. And the certificate which shall be filed with the Commissioner as aforesaid, shall be taken to be conclusive evidence that the oath was legally administered: *And provided*, further, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, to cause to be reserved from sale or entry, under the provisions of this or any other law of the United States, any tracts of land reserved to any Choctaw, under the provisions of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and also to reserve from sale or entry, a sufficient quantity of the lands acquired by said treaty, upon which no settlement or improvement has been made, as would entitle the settler or improver to a right of pre-emption under this act, to satisfy the claims of such Indians as may have been entitled to reservations under the said treaty, and whose lands may have been sold by the United States on account of any default, neglect, or omission of duty on the part of any officer of the United States; such reservation from sale to continue until the claims to reservations under said treaty, shall be investigated by the Board of Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and their report finally acted on by Congress.

Approved, June 22, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

Register.

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Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States, beyond the time which has been, or may be, appointed for that purpose, by the president's proclamation; nor shall any of the provisions of this act be available to any person, or persons, who shall fail to make the proof and payment required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales of lands including the tract, or tracts, on which the right of pre-emption, contemplated by this act, extend to any land which is reserved from sale, by act of Congress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated, for any purpose whatever.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be, and remain in force for one year from and after its passage.

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ANDREW JACKSON.

SUPPLEMENTAL CIRCULAR.
TO REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS OF THE U. S. LAND OFFICES.

General Land Office, July 17, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: The Attorney General, by his opinion of April 8, 1837, having decided that the act of June 22, 1838, in reviving the pre-emption act of May 29, 1830, revived therewith, the amendatory act of July 14, 1832, and, as the late pre-emption act of June 22, 1838, expressly revives

the use or benefit of any one except himself, or to convey or transfer the said land, or the title which he may acquire to the same, to any other person or persons whatever, at any subsequent time; and if such persons, claiming the benefit of this law as aforesaid, shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be subject to all the pains and penalties for perjury, forfeit the money which he may have paid for the land, and all right and title to the said land, and any grant or conveyance which he may have made in pursuance of such agreement or contract, as aforesaid, shall be void, except in the hands of a purchaser in good faith, for a valuable consideration without notice. And the certificate which shall be filed with the Commissioner as aforesaid, shall be taken to be conclusive evidence that the oath was legally administered: *And provided*, further, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, to cause to be reserved from sale or entry, under the provisions of this or any other law of the United States, any tracts of land reserved to any Choctaw, under the provisions of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and also to reserve from sale or entry, a sufficient quantity of the lands acquired by said treaty, upon which no settlement or improvement has been made, as would entitle the settler or improver to a right of pre-emption under this act, to satisfy the claims of such Indians as may have been entitled to reservations under the said treaty, and whose lands may have been sold by the United States on account of any default, neglect, or omission of duty on the part of any officer of the United States; such reservation from sale to continue until the claims to reservations under said treaty, shall be investigated by the Board of Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and their report finally acted on by Congress.

Approved, June 22, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

Register.

AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the public lands, prior to the passage of this act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter, with the Register of the land office for the district in which such lands may lie, by legal subdivisions, and number of acres, not more than one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section, to include his improvement, upon paying to the United States the then minimum price of said land: *Provided*, however, That no entry or sale of any lands shall be made, under the provisions of this act, which shall have been reserved for the use of the United States, or of the several States, in which any of the public lands may be situated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons be settled upon the same quarter section, the same may be divided between the two first actual settlers, if, by a north and south, or east and west line, the settlement or improvement of each can be included in a half-quarter section; and in such case the said settlers shall each be entitled to a pre-emption of eighty acres of land elsewhere in said land district, so as not to interfere with other settlers having a right of preference.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, prior to any entries being made under the privileges given by this act, proof of settlement or improvement shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land district in which such lands may lie, agreeably to the rules to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for that purpose, which Register and Receiver shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents for his services therein. And that all assignments and transfers of the right of pre-emption given by this act, prior to the issuance of patents, shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States, beyond the time which has been, or may be, appointed for that purpose, by the president's proclamation; nor shall any of the provisions of this act be available to any person, or persons, who shall fail to make the proof and payment required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales of lands including the tract, or tracts, on which the right of pre-emption, contemplated by this act, extend to any land which is reserved from sale, by act of Congress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated, for any purpose whatever.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be, and remain in force for one year from and after its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

SUPPLEMENTAL CIRCULAR.
TO REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS OF THE U. S. LAND OFFICES.

General Land Office, July 17, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: The Attorney General, by his opinion of April 8, 1837, having decided that the act of June 22, 1838, in reviving the pre-emption act of May 29, 1830, revived therewith, the amendatory act of July 14, 1832, and, as the late pre-emption act of June 22, 1838, expressly revives

the use or benefit of any one except himself, or to convey or transfer the said land, or the title which he may acquire to the same, to any other person or persons whatever, at any subsequent time; and if such persons, claiming the benefit of this law as aforesaid, shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be subject to all the pains and penalties for perjury

POETRY.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.
I KNOW THAT THY SPIRIT LOOKS RADIANTLY DOWN.

I know that thy spirit looks radiantly down,
From your beautiful orb of the blest,
For a sound and a sign have been set in my own,
That tells of the place of thy rest;
For I gaze on the star that we talked of so oft
As our glances would homeward rove,
When thy step was on earth, and thy bosom
Was soft
With a sense of delight and of love.

The dreams that were laid on thy shadowless
brow,
Were pure as a feeling unborn,
And a tone of thy voice was as pleasant and low
As a bird's in a pleasant spring morn.
Such a heaven of purity dwelt in thy breast—
Such a world of bright thoughts in thy soul,
That nought could have made thee more lovely or
blest,
So bright was the beautiful whole.

But now o'er thy breast in the hush of the tomb,
Are folded thy pale, graceful arms,
While the midnight of death, like a garment of
gloom,
Hangs over that bosom's young charms;
And pale—pale, alas! is thy rosy lip now,
Its melody broken and gone;
And cold is the young heart whose sweet dreams
below
Were of summer—of summer alone.

Yet the rise & the fall of thine eye-lids of snow
O'er thy blue orbs so mournful and meek,
And the delicate blush that would vanish and
glow
Through the light of thy transparent cheek,
And thy tresses all put from thy forehead away—
These—these on my memory rise,
As I gaze on yon bright orb, whose beautiful
ray
Is so often been blest with thine eyes.

The blue-girdled stars and the soft, dreamy air
Divide thy fair spirit and mine:
Yet I look in my heart, and a something is there
That links, it is in feeling to thine.
The glow of the sunset—the voice of the breeze,
As it cradles itself on the sea,
Are dear to my bosom, for moments like these
Are sacred to memory and thee.

AMELIA.

POETICAL PORTRAITS.

SHAKESPEARE.
His was the wizard spell,
The spirit to enchant;
His grasp o'er Nature held,
Creation owned his reign.
MILTON.
His spirit was the home
Of aspirations high;
A temple, whose huge dome
Was hidden in the sky.
BYRON.
Black clouds his forehead bound,
And at his feet were flowers;
Mirth, Music, Magic found
In him their keenest powers.
SCOTT.
He sang, and lo! Romance
Starts from his mouldering urn,
While Chivalry's bright lance
And nodding plumes return.
SPENCER.
Within the enclaving womb
Of his vast genius, he
Bright streams and groves, whose gloom
Is lit by Uta's eye.
WORDSWORTH.
He hung his harp upon
Philosophy's pure shrine,
And, Placed by Nature's throne,
Composed each placid line.
WILSON.
His strain like holy hymns
Upon the ear doth float,
Or voice of cherubim,
In Mountain vale remote.
GRAY.
Soaring on pinions proud,
The lightning of his eye
Seath the black thunder-cloud—
He passes swiftly by.
BURNS.
He seized his country's lyre,
With ardent grasp, and strong,
And made his soul of fire
Dissolve itself in song.
COLERIDGE.
Magician, whose dread spell,
Working in pale moonlight,
From Superstition's cell
Invokes each satellite.
COWPER.
Religion's light is shed
Upon his soul's dark shrine,
And vice veils o'er her head
At his denouncing line.
YOUNG.
Involved in pall of gloom,
He haunts with footsteps dread,
The murderer's midnight tomb,
And calls upon the dead.
GRAHAM.
Oh! when we hear the bell
Of Sabbath, chiming free,
It strikes us like a knell,
And makes us think of thee.
W. L. BOWLES.
From Nature's flowery throne
His spirit took its flight,
And moves serenely on,
In soft, sad, tender light.
SHELLEY.
A solitary rock
In a far distant sea,
Rent by the thunder's shock,
An emblem stands of thee.
J. MONTGOMERY.
Upon thy touching strain
Religion's spirit fair
Falls down like drops of rain,
And blends divinely there.
HOOG.
Clothed in the rainbow's beam,
Mid strath and pastoral glen,
He sees the fairies gleam,
Far from the haunts of men.

MARRYING A GIRL UNDER FALSE COLORS.

A DARK TRANSACTION.—A wealthy, but very silly individual in New York found himself nicely hoaxed a short time since in endeavoring to run away with a poor but pretty and proud girl of Connecticut, the particulars of which we condense from the N. Y. Herald.

It appears that while travelling through the

land so renowned for blue lights, pretty girls, and steady habits, our hero had accidentally seen and procured an introduction to the fair one who afterwards hoaxed him so finely. He was smitten at once, and showed himself "a case," by an open declaration of love. The girl, as pretty girls always do, listened to his proposals with apparent satisfaction, although all the while she cared nothing for them any farther than her vanity was concerned.

Every thing went on prosperously—at least so thought the hero, until he was informed that the girl's parents were opposed to his match with their daughter. This was a damper. Depending, however, upon the love he supposed the girl entertained for him, he fell at her feet, besought her to favor his suit, told her he was a gone case if she rejected him, tore out "a few" of his hair, swung his arms about as if in despair, and finally wrung a consent from the fair one to elope with him that night.

After giving consent to a step she never thought of taking, and settling all the preliminaries for the contemplated elopement, her lover left her, promising faithfully to be in readiness early the next morning, at the garden gate, with horses and carriage, to bear her from the protection of father and mother to that offered by himself.

The girl now set her wits to work.—Full of fun, frolic and flirtation, mixed with an ingredient called "the devil," she soon hit upon a plan—one of the darkest kind to rid herself of what she termed a nuisance. She first procured the consent of a colored girl in the family to assist, by offering her a handsome reward. The "dark-faced one" was delighted with not only the prospect of gain, but with the opportunity of "fooling" white man. The young lady dressed the girl up in some of her own best clothes, procured a mask, the fac simile of her own countenance, and sent her in the garden to wait the coming of her lover. In a few minutes, along he came in a splendid carriage and pair. Arrived at the gate of the garden, the delighted lover sprung from his seat. In another moment had his supposed Eliza in his arms; safely sealing her in the carriage, away he went. Not a word was said from the time they started till they arrived at the place where they were to be made man and wife.—Then the tender lover pressed his lovely treasure to his bosom, and tenderly enquired of her whether she was satisfied. The negro, being before instructed, murmured a slight reply in the affirmative.

The ceremony over, the now delighted bridegroom proceeded immediately to procure lodgings for himself and tender spouse. The gentleman did not perceive the trick that had been played on him until at night, when they were about retiring. The bride, in taking off her bonnet, let fall, by accident, the mask! and revealed to the now astounded and petrified husband, the dark figure of his ebony colored wife. As soon as he could gather his scattered senses he made a most precipitate retreat from the house; forgetting his well-stocked purse, which he just the moment before pulled from his pocket, to show his wife that there would be no danger of starving, even if his father should disinheritor him.

The bride, not at all alarmed, rested till morning when she devoted to herself the treasure which her now departed bridegroom had left. She started and arrived safely home, when she related to the was-to-be wife the joke from beginning to end.

The bridegroom has not been heard from since; but it is supposed he has departed to the far west, where he can procure a wife that does not sail under false colors.

From the Phil. Sat. Courier.
SAM WELLERISM.

New smiles peculiar to Mr. Burton's performance of "Sam Weller," in the comedy of that name.

You don't mean nothin' friendly, you don't as the spider said to the cat ven he bit him in the back. I'm for risin in the world, as the balloon said to the bag of sand, and I must take care I'm not burst in the process, as the bag of sand said to the balloon.

I'll penetrate his heart if he has one, as the mouse said ven he nibbled his vey through the cheese.

We are all here, and quite ready for you, as the flees said to the old woman vot had just got back to her own bed arter sleeping out for a week.

It is pretty, but not pleasant; as the monkey said ven they painted his tail sky-blue.

Ve don't often see the likes of you in our part of the world, as the devil said ven one of his imps handed an ice cream.

Ve I want you, I know where to find you as the spider said to the fly, ven he vove his vebal around him to prevent catching cold.

I've seen you, vonce and I don't want to see you again, as the sick gentleman said to the devil ven he called on him one vet afternoon.

Ve don't want too many in this concern at vonce, as the boys said ven they got into the empty sugar tubs.

That's enough to give any one a pain in the back, as the cockroach said ven the higher put his foot on him.

ORATOR HENKEY.—I never saw Orator Henly more than once, (said one who knew a little about him,) and that was at the Grecian Coffee-House, where a gentleman with whom he was acquainted coming in and seating himself in the same box, the following dialogue passed between them:

HENKEY.—Pray what has become of our old friend Dick Smith? I have not seen him for many years?

GENTLEMAN.—I really do not know; the last I heard of him he was at Ceylon, or

some of our settlements in the West Indies. HEN.—(with surprise)—At Ceylon, or some of our settlements in the West Indies? My good sir, you have made two mistakes in one sentence. Ceylon is not one of our settlements—it belongs to the Dutch; and it is situated, not in the West but in the East Indies.

GENT.—(with some heat)—That I deny. HEN.—More shame for you! I will engage to bring a boy of eight years old who will confute you.

GENT.—(in a cooler tone of voice)—Well, he it where it will, I thank God I know very little about these sort of things.

HEN.—What! you thank God for your ignorance do you?

GENT.—(in a violent rage)—I do, sir; what then?

HEN.—Then, sir, you have a great deal to be thankful for!

"A duel was fought on the 14th inst., on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, above St. Louis, between a Mr. Le Lange, of New Orleans, and a Mr. R. C. Tate, of New York. Le Lange was wounded in the arm on the first fire, and recollection ensued."—*Washington Whig.*

Why did not the j-k-a-s first become reconciled and then fire at a tree? If they had done so, neither party would have sustained any injury, and the demands of "honor"—"bright honor from the stars"—"go it honor"—would have equally answered, and the injury or insult as entirely wiped away.

REMEDICAL.—A friend of ours suggests that hereafter if young ladies should discover holes in their black silk stockings just as they are dressing for church, and their mothers should be too conscientious to darn them, they had better adopt the Chapel Hill remedy, i. e. black the skin with ink opposite to the hole.—This is one of the greatest discoveries of modern times.

The Baltimore Transcript relates the following anecdote of a fellow who peddles a polishing composition about the city.

"Look here, ladies and gentlemen," said the composition peddler, rubbing a brass watch-case. "This is the greatest thing ever discovered; it will turn every thing into silver."

"Is that a fact sir?" asked a countryman. "Yes, sir—look at this watch case, it was brass just now, but it's changed to silver."

"Well, I sww!" exclaimed the countryman, handing him a modern shimplaster, "I wish you'd rub a little of that 'ere stuff on this bill and turn it to silver."

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Rome, Floyd County, Georgia. THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the COMMERCIAL HOTEL

has for some time past, been open and ready for the reception of boarders and transient custom, and for the liberal patronage already bestowed, and he returns his sincere thanks to the Public, and solicits a continuance of the same. He would embrace the present opportunity of saying to his friends, that his accommodations in future will be such, as will satisfy even the most fastidious. His house is large and commodious and well built expressly for the business; the rooms being large and airy, and well calculated for the accommodation of families who wish to spend a Summer season among the mountains, and partake of the pure lime-stone water. His Table will at all times be supplied with the very best the country affords, and every exertion will be made to conduce to the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with a call. His stables will be attended by a faithful and attentive Ostler, and provender supplied in plenty. He therefore feels himself authorized in soliciting public patronage.

FRANCIS BURKE.

Rome, June 28th, 1838.—6t.

William Neal & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING-GLASSES,

NO. 27 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices and their Glasses insured from breaking to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the glass and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rates, shall be duly paid in Glasses at Manufacturer's prices, which, of course, must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack & forward them at our risk of breakage.

\$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Jacksonville, on Saturday last 19th inst. a mulatto boy named CY, belonging to Thomas Crutchfield of Athens, Tennessee. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has but one hand; all the fingers of his right hand was burnt off when young, and also the thumb except a small part, but he still uses it nearly as well as the other; his voice is somewhat fine, and when spoken to he has rather a down countenance.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the above described boy, either to me in this place, or to Thomas Crutchfield, of Athens East Tennessee.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD.

Jacksonville, Ala. May 24, 1838.—tf.

10,000 Yds. Bagging.

150 Coils Rope, 500 lbs. Twine, Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers.

SHORTER & BANCROFT.

July 19, 1838.—4m.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S

Description and Treatment of Fevers viz:

1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever; 2ndly Bilious Fever; and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1. Of Intermittent or Ague and Fever.—I consider all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off once in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue together, or if there be no chill at all.

Sometimes, fever of this character continues 24 or even 36 hours, without any intermission, and sometimes it occurs only every third day.

Nine-tenths of the Fevers of this State, and most of the States of this Union, partake more or less of the intermittent character, and in all their various appearances, the treatment should be the same.

This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile, giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels, and thereby communicating health and strength to the whole system.

It makes the fever from 24 to 48 hours, and neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bowels as a purgative; during which time the patient feels no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine, has determined me in future, to prepare it only in the form of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the following manner:—

Pound 12 pills well, put it into a vial, and pour two common size table spoon-fuls of whiskey or water to it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a puke or purge, before he commences the use of this medicine, I have no objection, but it is rarely if ever necessary. He can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suitable for a sick person, without the least danger, or suffering the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or common size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours, both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks; children 8 or 10 years old will take 30 or 40 drops, and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops, and infants 3 or 4 weeks old, will take from 3 to 6 drops; repeated and continued, as recommended for grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or return of this disease, whether they are cured in this that or any other way, it would be well to continue taking three or four doses a day until the strength and complexion are restored, and particularly, if the person has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons, of a common attack of the ague and fever.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposition, previous to the onset of this disease; & frequently chilly sensations for a day or two after. When this disease is properly formed, it rarely yields to any treatment less than 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still a much more obstinate and dangerous disease than bilious fever, and apparently more mild in the commencement.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with scarcely any remission or intercession, with great prostration of body, and dejection of mind. It may be well to observe that Typhus fever is most common in winter and spring, and bilious fever in the summer and fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and the fever is not broke and runs into the second stage; it is apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third and last stage of fevers, and particularly, if they are of a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, after attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stomach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much alike in their first stage that physicians often differ as to their real character, nor does it matter materially, because the treatment of both should be pretty much the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does not require, nor will it bear as much strong, sickening, prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two last diseases, I give a puke, or one or two doses of calomel, or some other medicine that will operate upon the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more strong medicine (particularly in Typhus fever) and am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such operating medicines do more harm than good. After thus operating upon the stomach and bowels (and even without it, if several days have elapsed, and my patient becomes very weak) I commence with the pills or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is 8 doses in each 24 hours; with a regular use of Virginia Snake root, or some other sweating tea, such as hyssop, sage or balm. Should the patient suffer much with pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 20 or 25 drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person, (children should take less corresponding with their age,) and should he become much debilitated from a continuation of the disease, and particularly, if the hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, continuing all the time to use the pills or drops as recommended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases, that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the disease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever, injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or lasting coldness in the extremities. In the treatment of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels to be in rather a costive, than a laxative state. But should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts or oil, or open them by injections, and if they be too laxative, give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three or four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, if Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, be named fixed in the system, it requires time and patience to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly so in these cases produced by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient, continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons travelling thro' sickly districts of country, would do well to use this medicine as a preventative.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers when formed, will prevent the formation of them, if taken in time. If used as a preventative, 3 or 4 doses a day, will be sufficient, continued for 7, or 8 days in succession, after which time, it may be discontinued for 10 or 12 days, then use it again, as before directed, and so on, until the sickly season has passed over.

Of late much has been said about congestive fever, (torpor of this, that or some other organ, but it is only a new name for an old disease, or symptoms of disease. I have observed no material change in fevers unless we include the cold plague and cholera in that class of disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be found very beneficial.

I am aware that this mode of prescribing, and this

medicine (if known) would be objected to by physicians, yet I have no doubt, if the proper will be found far more successful, than the one, or any other, now known, even if the physician, to assert that such will be the result, as practice shall have been fairly tested.

There is neither arsenic, or any other poisonous nature in this medicine. Women in situation may take it with perfect safety, and it is harmless, and if double the quantity recommended was taken, no bad effect would be produced.

Experience of more than 40 years, and in various latitudes and climates, ought to enable me to assert, with some degree of certainty, the most successful mode of treating fevers, and the foregoing is the result of my experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so simple, plain, that they cannot be misunderstood, or misapplied. Some persons may consider, the price of this medicine high, but it is not so, nor will it be so considered, after its efficacy has been experienced. Price per box \$1.50.

JNO. SAPPINGTON, Saline County, Mo.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this medicine, have been tendered, but I have thought it best only the following from the Rev. Mr. H. H. Register, of the Land Office for the State of Missouri, which seems to embrace the opinions of many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, both north and south, and having heard much in favor of Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify, that I have never been yet been any medicine, which the public so efficacious in the cure of fevers, which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever, cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours, and cases of fever in which I have known it to be never failed to effect a cure, so far as knowing a shorter time than any other medicine I have known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons labouring under fever, as the best remedy known to me.

JOEL H. HATFIELD, Howard County, Mo., Sept. 26, 1835.

The above medicines can be obtained by the single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Elm, Jacksonville, Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle, Bellville, Kalb County, Ala.

June 6th, 1838.

A PROPOSITION.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

The publisher of the American Journal of Productive Industry, published at Marietta, Ga., alternate weeks, in octavo form, devoted to Agriculture, the Arts, and Domestic Economy, is designed to teach, what to do, how to do, and what to do, proposes to give certain sums of money conditionally, to every Lyceum and Society, having for its object, or one of its objects, the encouragement of industry, or, the diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Societies accepting the conditions, are to become the Agents of the Publisher, in distributing bounty given, in premiums, for whatever object, they may deem best calculated to promote, and in view. They are likewise to become collecting Agents of the publisher, and will receive, for every dollar retained to retain the amount which proposed to be given them, out of the moneys they may collect.

To all societies that may collect forty, or a greater number, of subscribers to the Journal, which is published at \$2 a year, a certificate of \$100 per copy will be allowed them for services.

For procuring thirty subscribers \$35 will be given. For twenty subscribers \$15; and, for ten subscribers \$5 will be allowed.

It will be necessary that the price of subscription, and the Treasurer's receipt for the same, deposited with him, which the Society is to retain, should accompany each order, which should be post paid and addressed.

M. M. TERRY, Marietta, Ga.

MILLER & HURD,

PHOTODUPLICATION OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute all orders for Tombstones, Door & Window Sills &c. Their charges will be moderate, and their work cash only.

M. D. SIMPSON is our Authorized Agent in Wetumpka, who can give any information required, and receive orders.

Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan & Northrop's new buildings.

NOTICE.

M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorised Agent to transact my business during my absence from home.

JOSEPH WHITE, May 31, 1838.—tf.

JOHN COCHRAN

AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL.

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial Circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square.

Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—tf.

The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838. ON the petition of Francis B. Walker to a Judge of the County Court, for an Order compelling the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased, to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: the West half of the North-east quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4, E. 3, and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. T. 15, R. 4, E. 3. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition; that on the first Monday in September next, the Court determine on the legality of the contract.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk.

June 7, 1838.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888.

Whole No. 83

H. No. 31.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the subscriber, a failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an order for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of more than 12 lines, or of more than one insertion, will be published until ordered to be discontinued. Liberal discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

MR. WRIGHT.

As a summer morn, while storms are gathering in the atmosphere, shrouded in his own peculiar temper, and blessed with a philosophy which is at frowns and hoots at human hate, the Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, is two or three sessions. Mr. Wright is entirely out of my good books. There is something so provokingly good-natured in his composition, that I could not take to him.

I saw none of the bitterness and sarcasm which should have distinguished so eminent a man, and which is his most potent weapon in political warfare. No man has so much quality to a greater degree than the Hon. John Forsyth. When he was in the Senate during the great memorial war, when yard-sticks were used to measure popular feeling, that distinguished South-paidd back with interest the warm assaults of his adversaries. There was an aptness, fitness and a withering irony about Mr. Forsyth, that made him feared. But with Mr. Wright, though he takes a decided interest in vital questions, he never permits feelings to display the extent of that interest. He has an arsenal of arms, and a magazine of ammunition stored away in his powerful mind; but never darts the one into the heart of his foe, or blows up his enmities with the other. He permits his Senators to vex their lungs and spoil their tempers while he, with his sunny face and beaming eye, holds perfect dominion over himself, and thus obtains dominion over others.

He is always prepared for an attack, which he parries with skill; and I have frequently seen him terribly assailed, but with a multitude that must have been the envy of the whole Senate he merely turned upon his heel, and in his quaint and sagacious way, repelled their arguments with ingenuity, and ward off their rhetoric with a shrug. Mr. Wright has the consistency of self-interest strongly developed. When once his acute mind has mastered a subject, it adheres inflexibly to its convictions. Dedicated to the administration of Mr. Van Buren, he yields him a warm and welcome support. Profound as a politician he permits his eye to discover the changes produced by a shifting circumstances on his mind. Confident in his ever ready genius, he leads the current of events to flow, and while he scrutinizes every ripple, a casual observer would suppose that he was perfectly different to the completion; but he is a seer of the transactions of men—nothing escapes his vigilant eye. The very shadows that creep to and fro between men who stand high in public estimation, are the minions of his will. With great natural ability, equal in original conformation to that of any other living statesman of our country, Mr. Wright lacks that broad philosophical cast of mind which is the acquisition of long and arduous application won by searching among the archives of other nations for their theories and plans, their failures and their triumphs. He stands on the bright side of time, little concerning himself with records of past kingdoms and consequently as he does not study their causes of success or failure, he never can assume that proud station where the natural force of genius might contribute to elevate him.

In person, Silas Wright is about six feet in height; and of rather robust form; his face is oval and intelligent; his forehead prominent and compact, strictly in keeping with his mental faculties. His voice is not good, it being crossed with an unfortunate quaver which breaks the force of his elocution; but after listening to him two or three times, you lose the nasal defect in the deliberate and courteous manner of the Senator.

THE CLAY IDOL.

The servile admirers of this spurious patriot, are indignant if we call in question, or on one moment, the exalted talents, or the immaculate purity of their great idol, "with out of brass, but feet of clay." They would make him sacred, and hedge him with reverence which should only attach to an Alfred or a Washington. Unmeasured in their abuse of every Republican statesman, they are alike intolerant of the most qualified animadversion upon their idol, for whom they assert a sort of holy infallibility. And why, we would ask, does he demand this exemption from political criticism more than

Mr. Van Buren; Mr. Calhoun and others, upon whom his parasites heap obloquy and vituperation without stint? In his life purer, his character more exalted, his principles sounder or more consistent? Of all men, he should be the last to claim this rare privilege; this immunity, which is of but questionable morality, even when asserted for the dead. When, we ask, did he ever spare a feeble adversary, or forego an ungenerous advantage? Did he not a few years since, in the presence of an indignant Senate, outrage, with unmanly scoffings, the gray hairs of a revolutionary patriot—bairs timely whitened by "venerable old," not prematurely, by nightly visitings to the haunts of gambling and debauchery? Did he not, about the same time, pour a foul flood of bilings-gate upon a venerable statesman, the confidential friend of Mr. Jefferson; the same, too, whom, but the other day, he eulogized as the future president of his fifty million bribe for the votes of the Empire State?

Our opponents have, for years past, been in the habit of taunting us with "man-worship," of which themselves furnish us the most monstrous and degrading example. The sentiment which they thus designate, is not justifiable, is, at least, pardonable when applied to one who has shed his blood for his country, or rendered it illustrious services. In such case, it is, at least a noble and generous weakness. But what blood has this man shed; what services has he performed, to entitle him to such reverence? What, we ask, in his political history? The last half of his life has been employed in combatting the principles to which the first was earnestly devoted. A mercenary zeal has taken the place of unthoughtful ardor of his uncorrupted youth. What has been the sole object and end of his political course for the last twenty years? Mr. Randolph knew it well, and described it with his usual felicity of sarcasm. For this stake, the Presidency he has played with the desperation of a ruined gambler. This one idea is the "dream of his night, and solace of his dawn."

Twice repudiated by the people who loathe him with an antipathy which is an honest Republican instance; his courage yet fails him not, and he, grasps with greater ardor for the prize as it retreats from his outstretched hand. A spavined and broken-winded politician, he still haunts the "course" upon which he has been so often distanced. The calamities inflicted upon a nation, by a cruel policy of which he is the chief abettor, inspires him with renovated hope. He finds consolation and courage in the sufferings of his country. He exults over her distress, as the ravenous vulture hovers, with snuffing nostrils and flapping wings, over the body of a deceased or dying animal. He is wretched at the prospect of the rapid recovery of national prosperity. His fortune is inversely as that of his country. He views every measure or event with reference to his Presidential chance. He can scarcely make a speech in the Senate without mentioning the White House. His mouth grows liquorish at the very thought. He even murmurs in his dreams. His mind's eye is ever turned westward. He may be seen, day after day, putting on the airs of youth, and affecting more than juvenile sprightliness, lest his enemies, or rather his, should profit by the indications of a decay premature through ignoble habits. He puts us in mind of a coquette, who supplies her faded charms by all the artificial substitute of French ingenuity, imitating the freshness of youth by paint and plumpers and locks and teeth, "the skull that-bred them in the sepulchre." And like her, too, when she perceives the world upon whose admiration she has lived, retiring from her gives vent to alternate paroxysms of rage and tenderness; leering and scowling by turns upon his retreating admirers. He dreads his own party's retreating admirers. He dreads his own party fully as much as his declared adversaries. Feeling his profound inferiority in mind and knowledge to his distinguished coadjutor, who at least is no hermaphrodite politician, who occupies no half-way house between Federalism & Republicanism, he endeavors to get the start of him by superior activity; by all the low arts and tricks of popularity-hunting by shameless electioneering in his own person for his own self. It is even amusing to see the desperate expedients to which this bold, bad man, resorts, in order to usurp a sceptre which his hand is never destined to grasp. Now raving, now weeping; insulting and caressing by turns; offering up prayers to-day, with a tongue yet trembling with the swagger of the bully the cant of the Puritan. An apt image of him would be the portrait of Cromwell painted upon the back of the knave of clubs. And this is the vulgar hero of Whig admiration! This is the idol we are called upon to fall down and worship! This is the statesman for whom the Republican party is required to sacrifice all its old doctrines, and the South is expected to abjure all her cherished principles!

THE MONEY POWER.

True to the systems of their party, the

Federalists are doing every thing in their power to assimilate our policy and condition to those of the stock and fund-ridden Governments of Europe. They have already adopted their style and customs. They view every question with reference to its effects upon the financial interests and projects. With them, the pulse of the political constitution is Wall street. Nay, they go farther, and assert that the barometer of American prosperity is hung up in the London Stock Exchange. The *Intelligencer*, a paper owned and directed by the money power, actually hires a mendacious scribbler to keep the party duly and daily informed of the fluctuations and vibrations of the various swindling contrivances, called, by courtesy, stocks, which are (many of them) neither stocks nor stones, but mere bubbles, airy nothings, like those which are to be found in Milton's paradise of fools. One would suppose, from the style of these patriotic gentlemen, that the whole Union was contained in the New York *Bourse*; that there were no citizens but the usurers and stockjobbers which frequent it; that there were no other interest in our vast community save those of financial jugglers and schemers. And has it come already to this pass! Have we so far prostituted the beautiful fabric erected by our fathers, that it has become nothing more than a petty satellite, a secondary orb, revolving around the murky luminary of a remote and corrupt system? And this, too, in the sixty-third year of American independence! It was worth while, indeed, to shed so much blood, to submit to so many sacrifices, if this were to be the sole result! To revolt, from principles, against a penny duty upon tea & stamps, but to give ourselves up, body and soul, to the oppression of bands of rapacious usurers and sordid money-dealers! Of all tyrannies, this is the worst and the most degrading. It appeals to no lofty passion; it is not founded upon one honorable prejudice; it has not the mind of priestcraft, the splendor of chivalry, nor the glory of the sword. It is the worst slavery to the meanest of tyrants; it is grinding to the poor; it is a fraud upon the industrious classes; it is a subjection not fit for an honest man to live under. It is monarchy without grandeur; aristocracy without honor; power without glory.

Let us inquire into the condition of those countries which we are so anxious to emulate. Their patriots are mourning with unavailing grief over the system which has entailed upon them such intolerable, yet incurable evils. It is scarcely more than a hundred years since England, in an evil hour, chartered her first bank, avowedly to facilitate the Government in its efforts to obtain a loan. She had then no debt; she is now groaning beneath an incumbrance of between four and five thousand millions of dollars, bearing an interest of more than two hundred millions, for which her whole estate, and all posterity, are pledged and pawned. She has been tempted, by the facilities afforded by this system, into many bloody and useless wars, which have corrupted and demoralized her people. Her ablest statesman admit that her constitution has been disorganized and disorganized by the invasion of this pernicious system. Her king and her Parliament, her statesmen and warriors, no longer rule her. She is swayed, in fact, by the vile, obscene progeny of "Change Alley." Ostensibly and in theory, a monarchy, an aristocracy, and a republic combined, she is really and virtually a *nummocracy*; if we may be permitted to coin a word expressive of the money power. Her true Parliament is in the Royal Exchange, or in Threadneedle street. Whig and Tory, Wellington and Melbourne, are but the instruments, willing or unwilling, of "Rothschild and his fellow-christian Baring." What is said of England, may be predicated of the rest of Europe. The other States are but subordinate pensioners of the money power. They cannot take a step, or move a regiment, without the fiat of the banker-kings. Their monarchs are royal slaves, who but obey the behests of this "power behind the throne itself." They are compelled to declare war or to make peace, according as these events may affect the price of stocks, or the sale of bonds. The real contests are not between the bulls and the bears, as the gamblers upon the stock exchange are called in the low jargon of financial swindling. Ignoble domination! degrading bondage! And it is to this condition, this miserable fall from our original high state, that the Federalists, with their stockjobbing allies and mercenary scribblers, would assimilate and reduce this great and free people? Can we be so recreant to our sacred duties and lofty destinies? Is this to be the end of the great experiment of American freedom! Forbid it liberty! forbid it patriotism!

The President left the city this morning on a visit to the Virginia Springs. He takes Norfolk on his way, with a view to examine the condition of the crews and ships which will sail about the 10th of next month on the Exploring expedition. He was accompanied as far as Norfolk by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, both of whom will re-

turn in a few days to this city. Maj. A. Van Buren, the President's private secretary, & his youngest son, Smith Van Buren, go with him to the Springs.

The following, is what the Vanburen party have to fight against: let us be united; let each man stand at his post and do his best. Our sentinels must keep at their post, or we shall be defeated by our wily foes. The line is drawn, and those upon the side of a National Bank, those opposed to the subtreasury and against regulating the national currency, or relieving the common distress, are Whigs and Federalists. Those on the other side of the line are the only Democrats. Put "Cain's mark" upon the beast, and we will not be troubled with pretended friends, who hurt worse than open enemies. Let this point be the test question; for the opposition wish it, and we are willing, to meet them on their own chosen ground.

Nine hundred banks, containing three hundred millions stock, with nine hundred Presidents, nine hundred Cashiers, and nine hundred bank lawyers, five thousand Directors, (all influential characters,) fifty thousand dealers on bank credit, a great portion of the members of Congress, and of the state legislatures—who hold stock in banks, fifty thousand insolvents (who want government to pay their debts) one hundred thousand office seekers, from the presidential chair down to the lowest clerkship, with a multitude who have itching propensities for new things. All these form a mighty host; with a rear guard of conservatives, and many scouting parties beside.

Is it possible for the democracy of the United States to withstand this formidable army, who have already bid defiance and set the battle in array?

From the New York Express.

WHEW! WHEW! WHEW!—Unhappy the Editor who must write, and the Printer who must print. The sun brings out hot drops of perspiration, but the newspaper must come forth. While other human beings revel in ice, and feast on creams and claret, whew! O, Whew! we must grab the goose-quill and dip it in ink, and scrawl it over the paper; and the types, the little bits of lead, must all be set up in order, and the press must go from morning to morning again! Happy the exile of Siberia! And thrice happy the Esquimaux! for there is now a delight, with the thermometer at 100 and over in many places, in thinking of being frozen to death amid seas of ice or of gambolling in snow drifts, mountain high. Oh, for a place in Chaber's oven.

New York, however, now is one great oven. The streets are its flues. In it we are all becoming baked mummies, kept in iced refrigerators, baths, and cooling liquids. Where the flues are stepped up, as in some of the byways, life is hardly tolerable. We sigh for water. We think of Croton river, and wish it was at our door. All we hear is puff, puff. Every man is letting off his extra steam. The locomotives run to the pumps, and then it is drink and puff, puff, puff. Paradise now, as we figure it, is water. Ambrosia is an ice cream; and nectar, every refectory in the city makes and vends.

The value of a breeze in such weather, who can describe? The gentlest titillation among the leaves on the trees tickles one into content. Content! We are thankful for the smallest favors now. Half a dinner is a good enough dinner in a hot day. The thermometer being at 100, the gourmandizer is amazingly cooled down in his appetite. A cucumber will do for a leg of mutton. A bottle of claret is better than a pipe of port. Graham makes multifarious converts, of a day old, every hot day. Man then shrinks from beast, and takes to grass. We cease to be carnivorous, and become graminivorous at once.

The night thoughts of a hot night, we are sure, are not in the vein of Dr. Young. The moon is a *facsimile* sun, and looks pestilential. A neighbor grinds a hand organ perhaps, & disturbs a neighborhood's sleep. The morning scream of the milkmen wakes many a one from a repose one has just won. Serenades are very fair inventions for autumn and spring nights, but oh, away with them in summer! Unhappy man is he who can hear his next neighbor's snore. A great snorer ought to be indicted in summer, and lodged in the great jail. Dogs are the great plagues of a summer's night. The night walkers are botherations. You can hear the pat of their feet for a mile. Feather beds are abominations of the worst kind. Pompeii is the city to live in on a summer night. Silence reigns there supreme. But, after all, N. Y., hot as it is has advantages. The mosquitoes, those hissing fire rockets of summer, that pierce your skin and make it blaze, are not of our production. The frog concerts are not ours. Bugs, katy-dids, flying dragons, the devil's darning needles, father-long-legs, and the like, hold their re-

velry on country ground. Be thankful then, City, in your garret, your cellar, or your bedroom six by nine. The oven will cool off soon.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated.

"LAURENS DISTRICT, S. C. July 23.
"A *Homicide* was committed at Parks, Old Field, near Laurens C. H. on the 21st inst. upon the body of a Mr. Sexton Dunahoo. Dunahoo, after some feud with Elihu Poole, of this district, procured a gun for the avowed purpose of shooting him, and made a desperate effort to execute his dreadful purpose; but this being wrested from him, he seized a stone and pursued Poole, who being hard pressed, and having retreated some distance, shot him with a pistol. And strange to relate, after receiving the ball, which passed through his heart and lodged near the surface of his body, apparently unconscious of it, he grappled with his antagonist, and with his superior strength, prostrated Poole, thrust his fingers into his eyes, and was castrating him severely, when Poole cried out, and Dunahoo was taken off, breathed a moment, and expired, to the profound astonishment of all present, who had not hitherto thought he had been injured by the shot of Poole. This extraordinary fact rests upon the authority of several eye witnesses of unquestionable integrity.

"I refrain from giving further particulars, as the catastrophe will be made a subject of judicial investigation, Poole having been arrested."

The Democratic Republicans of the Eighteenth Congressional District, Ohio, invited the venerable Ex-President Jackson to a festival which was held at Canton, on the Fourth. After acknowledging the compliment the "Old Hero" says—and we would urge his opinion upon our friends as the words of sober wisdom, and as an incitement to renewed untiring energy—"I offer you, gentlemen, my sincere congratulations, that among the difficulties and embarrassments of the present times, there are none that ought to lessen the faith of the Democracy in the justice and success of their principles—none, on the contrary, but what ought to inspire the hope that a steady adherence to those principles will soon disarm all the influences which experience has proved to be hostile to the genius of our free institutions."—*Bull. Republican.*

How to REIN A SON.—1. Let him have his own way. 2. Allow him free use of money. 3. Suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath. 3. Give him full access to wicked companions. 5. Call him to no account for his evenings. 6. Furnish him with no stated employment. Pursue either one of these ways, and you will experience a most marvelous deliverance, or will have to mourn over a debased and ruined child. Thousands have realized the sad result, and have gone mourning to the grave.

Condensed from late foreign papers.
VESUVIUS IN LONDON.—At the Zoological Gardens in London, the cockneys were lately regaled with an imitation of the Volcano Vesuvius, which is thus described.
"The whole of the east side of the garden was laid out to represent Mount Vesuvius, towering above its adjacent hills, and at its feet Naples and its beautiful bay. We know not how the optical delusion was accomplished by means of small hillocks and painted canvass, but at the other end of the gardens (the effect was most striking, and far exceeding anything we could have conceived as the production of art. Vesuvius, with its crater top, had the appearance of being several hundred feet high; the town of Naples, at its feet, had all the appearance of a town lessened by distance; and the bay was represented by that end of the garden being flooded by a sheet of water, in which were floating mimic and diminutive ships. The lightning eruption of the crater began at 9 o'clock. Immediately before this, we were particularly struck with the brilliant effect which the setting sun had on the mimic hills: some being lighted up to a reflecting brilliant green, others having a dark and sombre hue from shade. At first a thin column of smoke issued from the crater and rose into the air, at first so light and vapoury, that it seemed doubtful whether it were not a cloud encircling the summit of the mountain: it became, however, gradually more dense and copious. After an interval a brilliant flash succeeded, illuminating the rugged hill side for a moment, and then leaving it clothed in darkness. Presently the flashes became more frequent, and flame mingled with the smoke at the crater's mouth, ever and anon changing its tint from a violet to a livid, and from a livid to a crimson hue. Meanwhile, the adjacent mountains reflected its varying gleam, mellow by distance. Again there was a trifling pause, till, racked with convulsive throes, the mountain labored to discharge her burden, and hurled into the air— not masses of fire and solid rock, but "Roman candles," "serpents," and "stars," the effect of which is to render the scene merely

There have been made, nor have any facts been established, which would require or justify the adoption of official proceedings against individuals implicated; yet so long as the detestation of the criminal steps is maintained, which are my apprehensions, the extent to which the peace and honor of the country might be compromised by it, to make me anxious to do every thing in my power to elicit the truth, and to furnish me with the necessary facts (if they exist) to lay the foundation of other measures.

"It is said that enlistments have been made in the enterprise in various parts of the Union, to the confederates, to repair, as travellers, to different points of the Mississippi, where they have already chartered steamboats in which to embark: that the point of rendezvous is to be in the Arkansas Territory, and that the co-operation of the Indians is looked to by those engaged in the contemplated expedition.

"I know of no one whose situation will enable him to watch the course of things, and keep me truly and constantly advised of any movements which may serve to justify the suspicions which are entertained, and I know I can rely with confidence on your fidelity and activity. To secure your exertions in that regard, is the object of this letter; and it is because I wish it to be considered rather as a private than an official act, that is addressed to you instead of the Governor, (who is understood to be now in Kentucky.)

"The course to be pursued to effect the object in view must, of necessity, be left to your discretion, enjoining only that the utmost secrecy be observed on your part. If, in the performance of the duty required of you, any expenses are necessary they will be refunded. I am, respectfully, yours,

"ANDREW JACKSON.

"Wm. Fulton, Esq."

This letter was addressed, and read as proof, that Gen. Jackson was apprised of Houston's design on Texas; and the duplicity imputed in regard to it, was the inference of Mr. Adams that it was not sent, because the original was not found on the files of the State Department. That original, Mr. Adams admitted, however, he had examined, but does not explain how he came possessed of that strictly confidential State paper, which was evidently out of place in his hands. The natural inference is, that it must have been purloined—a very sufficient reason why it was not to be found in its proper place.

But, before making his charge of "duplicity and hostility" on Gen. Jackson for failing to send the letter, ought not Mr. Adams to have ascertained the fact whether it was sent or not, by making the inquiry of Mr. Fulton, the Acting Governor of Arkansas at the time it was forwarded? Mr. Adams saw Mr. Fulton every day in the Senate, and he did not make the inquiry, simply because he felt satisfied that the inference he meant to make was false, and that Mr. Fulton's answer, if asked, would leave him no pretext for making it. The letters of Messrs. Howard & Fulton, leave nothing to be said to fix the true character of this unprincipled man's conduct.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUGUST 16, 1838.

We have been informed that an unfortunate occurrence took place in Randolph County last week, whilst a Mr. Putman and Keller were engaged in an affray—the latter person shot a gentleman through the body, who was lying on a counter in the store, where the quarrel originated. He is supposed to be mortally wounded. It is not known who is the aggressor, of the first two persons. Since writing the above, we have been informed that another person has been shot in Talladega county, and is since dead. It is said that a person was killed at the Election in St. Clair, P. S. If there is too much blood in the country let us have a war and do the thing handsomely, and according to law, if there is no other remedy.

Through some mistake in the returns of Benton, it was supposed that Col. Clark had been elected Senator. McClellan has been elected by a small majority.

Hon. J. W. McClung. Elected without Electioneering. That is right. When will it be so elsewhere? No candidate ought to go through the county blowing his own trumpet. Good men deeds follow them (as they say) not go before them. We shall again have a talented speaker. Query. If Mr. Chapman had not been such a strong and useful member to this Congressional District, would not the people like to say, Hon. J. W. McClung, member of Congress &c.

When Mr. Chapman declines (which by the by we do not wish) try us, and see if we "don't go it."

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

From the returns which we have received, the genuine Van Buren coin, passed without discount at the Ballot Boxes; and if we mistake not the "Sub-Treasury men" passed very freely also. They will be very current in Tuscaloosa this coming winter. The followers of Calhoun in the southern part of this state, in large numbers gave in their adhesion to the Van Buren measures, and being satisfied that he has risked his popularity at home to do justice to the constitution and southern rights, will now stand faithfully by him.

The times are out of joint. Peace and security can no longer be always found, under the shadow of the laws and the protecting bonds of society. The red hand of murder, is butchering its victims daily, in all the lands; and yet the law reaches them not. How long will it be before their violated majesty shall be redressed. It almost appears, as if blood, had washed the ink from statute books, and left our own protection, to our own right arm. Let us pause; let us as a people deeply reflect.

If any of our brother chips can answer the following in the affirmative, it will give encouragement to the others. Whilst you are handling led for a whole year, do you ever handle any silver; whilst you are handling blank paper, do you ever get hold of any of these 12 by 14 shiplasters of "Uncle Sam's." We plead not guilty ourselves, and do not care much, so long as our good friends let us have ink and paper on a credit, our Journeyman work on a credit, we get our hog and henny on a credit and then keep the Republican in good credit. Doing all this, we think good business has been done by one "Printer's Devil."

BANKS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT AND GOOD CURRENCY.

Rags unworried make beggars; when well worked they make paper; and the paper well engraved makes money; and sixteen millions of the same (with scarce a silver dollar to back it) makes the great rag paper King "Nick Biddle" and his regulating bank, which, resumes, when it is compelled so to do, by the Governors Proclamation. All things go back to their first Elements; and in these banks and all those who protect them in the issue of their irredeemable millions, should go back to theirs (as they inevitably will) we will have a great many "Billy Bartons" singing their Raggydees, with great feeling in all its variations.

If this Government is to sustain itself, if it is to pay its just debts, without asking the banks; if it is not to be fettered like England, with its Rothschild, and nailing behind the throne; or in America, by having Nick Biddle in their place; then must the country protect itself; and as money is power, must hold its own purse strings, without asking the banks when the same may be opened or shut. The Subtreasury will accomplish all. Then let our Representatives be called in the next Legislature, to instruct our Representatives and Senators in Congress, to support the same. Every effort of the opposition is now making and will be made, to defeat it. Industry gives success; and unflinching firmness gets the victory. Let us then be up and doing.

PATENT DEMOCRATS.

It is an old saying, "that some persons are inoculated fools; others take it in a natural way." much in the same mode are the Patent Democrats of the present day made. One of the candidates for the Presidency of the State Bank being charged with "Figgery" answered that that would be no objection; for he would soak himself twenty-four hours, and when the bark slipped, he would be as good a Democrat as any body. We find that the people are too often deceived with these persons, whose bark slips so easily. Fairly tried, well tried, and long tried, is a safe maxim. A Patent Democrat can be made out of any old Federalist, Clay man, or supple jointed Whig, by inducing him to run for office. If elected, he then becomes a Democrat by "Patent" or commission and not by principle. One of this kind, whilst he is looking for a lucrative post, or when he has got one, and is well paid for it—is one of the noisy patents. Take away his office, try him well, and you will find him rotten at the core. Like a Bear when he is going up, it is head foremost, but when coming down the tail is ahead. One of these "Patents", when well honored or well paid, is right end foremost; or in other words, whilst the honor of office, silver, or treasury notes are held out before them, they are trolled along as easily as a "horned bull" with a nubbins. Let it be pulled away, and where are they? just where they came from, and just what they always were, in the Federal Bank's and staunch Whigs. *Brass well plated looks like Gold.*

Tennessee will never desert her principles. The movements now going on there show; that the original Jackson men and those who firmly supported the measures of his administration; did not reject Vanburen for his principles, but selected White for the same and because, he was their fellow-citizen. That State pride, which ever kept her true, to the Republican principle, will still retain her; (John Bell and his whigs to the contrary notwithstanding.) Can that proud State, be made to support Clay the apostate Democrat, who had not one principle in common with her, and who completely sold her Jackson? No, never. Can she be found a follower, with Webster the Federalist; with Wise, and Slade, and others, whose names at the S West are ignominiously great from their very foulness? never. True to herself, in the day of trial, she will hold the old faith, the old principles, and the old friends. In her balances, Clay will be weighed and found wanting. Falling once more, he never can rise again. For our country, and its peace; may he never be able to attempt it.

For the Republican.

"HIGH TAXES." Mr. Editor. We hear much complaint in all parts of the County, relative to high taxes, and our taxes are high this year; and will remain so, until our public buildings are put up and paid for; yet there are few indeed who know what has been the cause of all this, and who have been the principal actors in bringing about the necessity of such enormous taxes. If people will take the pains to enquire of the old settlers, in this County, they will find out; that the whole fault, is attributed to a speculation, which was carried on by the commissioners appointed to select a place for our County Town, and a few of their strikers.

And yet these very men who have pocketed so much money at our expense, and who took advantage of their official station to drag from our pockets all the money which we are now paying, are looked upon as the very quintessence of public honesty & liberal public feeling. This ought to be dragged to public view and receive that rebuke which they merit at the hands of the people of Benton County. Just let our friends in this County ask who were concerned in this matter, and what was really done. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Publius.

ELECTIONS.

Madison, Rep. McClung, Smith, Moore, Taylor and Vining.
Jackson, Rep. Mason, Hancock, Wilson, Finley, Williams and Harris.
Lawrence, Sen. Rogers, Rep. Walker, Henderson, Hampton, Priest.
Lauderdale, Sen. McVay, Rep. Carmac, Douglas, Boston and Garner.
Limestone, Rep. High, Wynn, and Mills.
Blount, Sen. Lloyd, Rep. Harrison and Mead.
Shelby, Rep. McClannahan and Peters.
St. Clair, Sen. Farrar, Rep. Rogan and Hammonds.
DeKalb, Rep. Smith, Cherokee, Rep. Clifton, Benton, Sen. McClellan, Rep. Martin, Talladega, Rep. Grundy, McConnell.
Randolph, Rep. McKnight, Macon, Rep. Clanton.
Autauga, Rep. Hall, Wetters and Hogg.
Montgomery, Rep. Hilliard, Baldwin and Shortridge.
Cooka, Rep. Morris, Lowndes, Sen. Cotrell.
Marshall, Rep. Golding.
Bibb, Rep. Kennedy.
Tuscaloosa, Sen. Deaf, Rep. Porter, Williams, Mitchell and Searcy.
Mobile, Rep. Lipscomb and McAlpin.

The great measures before the public are neutralizing party distinctions. The various points upon which the South has been divided, even the strong partition wall which has stood between the Union and Nullification parties is crumbling away, while new lines of demarcation are tracing themselves throughout the body politic.

Many who now are opposed to the policy of the Administration on other subjects, must ultimately join us in the issue which is making up for a trial of strength, at the next Presidential election. The question for the people to decide is plainly resolving itself, whether they will be governed by Henry Clay and an aristocratic Rucogency, or by Van Buren and the advocates of the salutary policy of a Democratic Administration.

We would it be consistent or safe to admit the claims of Henry Clay to be our chief Magistrate, whose every exertion has been in favor of a systematic warfare upon Southern interests. We therefore say, to one and all, to weigh well the situation of the South, while the present changing of sides is going on, and let not the "jolting and hustling" of whig argument mar your better judgment. *—Humphreys Argus.*

We now drop, and we hope forever, the doctrines of Union and Nullification, and array ourselves under that banner on which is inscribed "Southern Interests." *—Montgomery Advertiser.*

WHAT BECOMES OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

Let the Federal Congressmen answer—
John Q. Adams spoke during the late session on various questions, at least thirty days, at \$4,000 per day, including expenses for sending off speeches; — \$120,000.
Bond spoke nine days — \$36,000.
Samson Mason's, and other Whig speeches, 21 days, in attempts to suppress the evidence in the case of Mr. Cilley — \$84,000.

Three items only amount to — \$240,000. *Civil Statesman.*

CURIOUS NOTION OF DISCOUNT.—It changed one gloomy day, in the month of December, that a good-humored Irishman applied to a merchant to discount a bill of exchange for him at rather a long, though not an unusual date; and the merchant having casually remarked that the bill had a great many days to run, "That's true," replied the Irishman, "but then my honey, you don't consider how short the days are at this time of the year."

[If the Irishman had lived in Alabama, he would not have asked how long it had to run, but would only have tried to find out, how long it would be, before he had to run himself. Many here are indifferent as to the price or time of payment,—these are small matters, if they only get the credit. Notes in the country run very fast, the makers often run the fastest. Do you want proof; wait until the Alabama Banks make their "trial strain" on debtors and you will find plenty.

"MARRIED."

At Erie Pennsylvania, Mr. J. Horner to Miss, Ann Eliza Sheep, (what will the offspring be young lambs or horned cattle; can't say.)

The last Idea.—An abolition paper has been started in New York edited by a gentleman of colour, and bearing the title of "The Colored American." When will wonders cease.

Oh! what is so amazingly shocking: As to see a girl with a hole in her stocking. We answer that it is more shocking To see "The Alabama Times" Printing such miserable rhyme's And call it a horrible thing. To see a "gal's foot" through her stocking. Married at Harrisburg Pennsylvania, a negro 70 years old to a white woman of 21—"get off my heel nigger."

Union Bank of Tennessee.—This new institution went into operation on the 28th June. Its issues, for the present, are to consist only of twelve months Post Notes.

JERUSALEM. THE CLOSING SCENE OF ITS FALL.

By Salathiel.

The fall of our illustrious and unhappy city was supernatural. The destruction of the conquered was against the first principles of the Roman policy,—to the last hour of peace, they lamented our frantic determination to be undone. But the decree was gone forth from a mightier throne. During the latter days of the siege, hostility, to which that of man was as a grain of sand to the tempest that it drives on, overpowered our strength and senses. Fearful shapes and voices in the air—visions starting us from our short and troubled sleep—lunacy in its most hideous forms—sudden death, in the midst of vigor—the fury of the elements let loose upon our unprotected heads: we had every terror and evil that could beset human nature, but pestilence the most probable of all in a city crowded with the famishing, the diseased, the wounded and the dead. Yet, though the streets were covered with the unburied; though every well and trench was teeming; though six hundred thousand corpses lay flung over the ramparts, and naked to the sun; pestilence came not; if it had, the enemy would have been scared away. But the abomination of desolation," the pagan standard was fixed where it was to remain until the plough passed over the ruins of Jerusalem.

On this night, this fatal night, no man laid his head on the pillow. Heaven and earth were in conflict; meteors burned above; the ground shook under our feet: the volcano belched: the wind burst forth in irresistible blasts, and swept the living and the dead, in whirlwinds far into the desert. We heard the howling of the distant Mediterranean, as its waters were at our sides swelled by a new deluge. The lakes and rivers roared and inundated the land. The fiery sword shot tenfold fire.—Showers of blood fell. Thunder pealed from every quarter of the heavens. Lightnings, immense sheets, of an intensity of duration that turned the darkness into noon day, withered eye and soul, burned from the zenith to the ground, and marked its track by the forests on flame, and shattered summits of the hills.

Defence was unthought of, for the mortal enemy had passed from the mind. Our hearts quaked for fear; but it was to see the "powers of Heaven shaken." All cast away the shield and the spear, and crouched before the descending judgment. We were conscience smitten. Our cries of remorse, anguish and horror, were heard through the roar of the storm.—We howled to the earth to hide; we plunged into the sepulchres to escape the wrath that consumed the living; we would have buried ourselves under the mountains.

I knew the cause, the unspeakable cause, and now that the last hour of crime was at hand. A few fugitives, astonished to see one man among them not sunk in the lowest feebleness of fear, came round me, and begged me to lead them to some place of safety, if such were now to be found on earth. I told them openly that they were to die, & counselled them to die on the hallowed ground of the temple. They followed, and I led them through the streets encumbered with every shape of human suffering to the foot of Mount Moriah. But beyond that, we found advance impossible. Piles of cloud, whose darkness was palpable even in the midnight darkness in which we stood, covered the Holy Hill. Impatient, and not to be daunted by any thing that man could overcome, I cheered my disheartened band, attempted to lead the way up the ascent. But I had scarcely entered the cloud when I was swept downward by a gust that tore the rocks in flinty showers around me. Now came the last and most wondrous signs that marked the fate of rejected Israel.

While I lay helpless, I heard the whirlwind roar through the cloudy hill, and the vapors began to revolve. A pale light, as that of the rising moon, quivered on their edges and the clouds rose and rapidly shaped themselves into forms, and battlements and towers. The sound of voices was heard within, low and distant, yet strangely sweet. Still the lustre brightened, and the airy buildings rose tower on tower and battlement on battlement. In awe that held us mute, we knelt and gazed on this more than mortal architecture, that continued rising and spreading; and glowing with a serene light, still soft and silvery, yet to which the broadest moonbeam was dim. At last it stood forth to earth and Heaven the colossal image of the first temple, of the building raised by the wisest men, and consecrated by the visible glory. All Jerusalem saw the image; and the shout, that in the midst of their despair, ascended from its thousands and tens of thousands, told what proud remembrances were there. But a hymn was heard that might have hushed the world beside. Never fell on my ear, never on human sense a sound so majestic, yet so subduing; so full of melancholy, yet of grandeur and command. The vast portal opened, and from it marched a host, such as man shall never see but once again: the guardian angels of the city of David! They came forth glorious; but with woe in all their steps; the stars upon their helmets dim; their robes stained; tears flowing down their celestial beauty.—"Let us go hence," was their song of sorrow. "Let us go hence," was answered by the sad echoes of the mountains.

"Let us go hence," swelled upon the night to the furthest limits of the land.—The procession lingered on the summit of the hill. The thunder pealed, and rose over the broad expanse of Heaven. Their chorus was heard still magnificent and melancholy, when their splendour was diminished to the brightness of a star. Then the thunder roared again—the bloody temple was scattered on the wind and darkness the omen of her grave, settled upon Jerusalem.

NOTICE.

Come and examine the good articles we have for sale.
WE HAVE just received 25,000 pounds of GOOD BACON, 3,000 pounds of which are Canvassed Hams. One hundred Sacks of prime COFFEE. Seven Hogsheads of N. Orleans Sugar. 50 Bls. of Tennessee Whiskey. 7 Bls. of Northern Whiskey. Ten sacks of feathers. 20 Barrels of Wine and Brandy and Gin. We have a fine assortment of DRY GOODS, all of which we are determined to sell low for Cash. Also a quantity of Kings Salt and Tennessee Castings.
Gunters Landing, August 10th 1838.—4t.
HUGH HENRY & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, before their accounts are given out for collection. Money I want, money I must have and money I will have.
August 16th 1838.—St.
JAMES D. JUSTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Seaborn Williams, living on Turpin Creek, a dark brown mare Poney 4 feet 5 inches high, with a large bell on, appraised to twenty-five Dollars.
August, 23d 1838.—St.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

LOOK HERE.

WE have just received from the North a substantial stock of
GOODS,
embracing almost every article usually kept in our line of business. Fully relying on our ability to give satisfaction both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to come in and examine our Stock.
JACKSONVILLE MAY 19, 1838.—4t.
WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.

Drs. FRANCIS & CLARK,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at which place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.
JACKSONVILLE MAY 30, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

JARON HAINES, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on the N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage.
May 10, 1838.

EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS large and commodious Tavern Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court-House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber; & he hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage. The house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it.
JAMES LAWSON.
Talladega, June 7, 1838.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN, HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of one secures the attention of both.
March 22d, 1838.

E. T. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door to the New-York Store.
June 7, 1838.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP & posted by George C. Benge, one Chesnut Sorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, blaze face, with her right hind foot white, some saddle spots on her back, supposed to be fourteen years old, appraised to \$35,00 before Joseph M. Jones; J. P.
A. W. MAJORS, CLK. c. c.
July 12, 1838.—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Jacob Steel, living in Lookout Valley, one flea bitten gray mare about 14 hands high, with a blackish in her left eye her main hangs on the left side no brand perceivable, appraised to \$30 before Jesse Hamble J. P.
A. W. MAJORS, CLK. c. c.
July 12th 1838.—St.

JOB PRINTING.
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

EVENING.

BY MISS C. H. WATCHMAN.
 Eye looks beneath her starry sky,
 In queenlike beauty, down,
 And not one dark'nd cloud on high,
 Sends forth a single frown.

Earth holds her sleeping flowers up,
 Like babes on mother's knees,
 And every bright and blushing cup
 Flings jewels on the breeze.

It is the still and hushed repose
 Of nature, in her dreams,
 As if the sun had ne'er arose,
 To glad the eye with beams.

The silvery throated nightingale,
 From out his leafy bower,
 Pours forth his soft and plaintive wail
 To some long cherished flower.

The laughing vills have checked their glee,
 To murmur low and sweet,
 Like the faint sounds of minstrelsy,
 Which echo's songs repeat.

The whispers of the summer wind,
 Steal softly 'neath the wood,
 As if they feared themselves to find,
 Amid such solitude.

It is the calm of spirits, free
 From taint of earthly leaven,
 Survive the evening hours must be
 A Sabbath time in heaven.

Grieve not thy father, as long as he liveth.

Oh grieve not him, whose silver hairs,
 Thin o'er his wasted temples stray,
 Grieve not thy sire, when time impairs
 The glory of his manhood's sway.

His tottering step with reverence aid,
 Bind his sunken brow with honor's wreath,
 And let his deafen'd ear be made
 The harp where filial love shall breathe.

What though his pausing mind partake
 Her frail companion's dark decay,
 Though wearied, blinded memory break
 The casket where her treasures lay.

With ready arms his burden bear,
 Bring heavenly balm his wounds to heal,
 And with affection's pitying care
 The error that thou mark'st conceal.

Say! canst thou tell how oft those arms
 Have clasp'd thee till that shielding breast,
 When infant fears or fancied harms,
 Thy weak and wayward soul distress?

Know'st thou how oft that lip has strove
 Thine unobstructed mind to love,
 How oft a parent's prayer of aid
 Has risen on midnight's deepest shade?

Grieve not thy father till he die!
 Lest when he sleep on nature's breast,
 The record of his highest sigh,
 Should prove a dagger to thy rest.

For if thy holiest debt of love
 Forgotten or despised should be,
 He whom thou call'st thy sire above
 Will bend a judge's frown on thee.

From the Washington Chronicle.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

Magna est veritas &c. is an approved proverb, and we yield to it the most implicit credit. The great issue before the country has to be tried—and relying with full confidence on the wisdom, justice and truth of the cause we espouse, we fearlessly abide the final result. We ask in the name and on the behalf of the great body of the people of the United States—the sturdy yeomanry—the cultivator of the soil—that the Government—the common agent of the States and the people, be so regulated in its action as to be equally a blessing to all—and not a part merely. If its common credit be given to the banks the benefits must accrue to one section—nay, worse than this—to one class of one section, to the injury of others. In addition to this, it must, as experience shows, prove a curse to the banks, to the Government and to the people. Wasting the credit of the one—corrupting the integrity of the other, and crushing the prosperity of the third—while it confers benefits only on a class of stock-jobbers, speculators and money dealers.

The results seem to us as plain as any mathematical theorem;—and we doubt not that, when the subject comes to be considered with therein impartiality which its importance demands, it will so appear to all who are not the mere slaves of political leaders, and money-changers. Changes are daily taking place in every section of the country—and the Federalists cannot long succeed in deluding the public mind. We note with satisfaction, the leading editorial article in the last Columbia (S. S.) Times. The editor has heretofore been opposed to the Constitutional Treasury—but seeing that the true issue is between this and an unconstitutional National bank, has frankly and patriotically come out in favor of the former. Other of the State Rights party, that have been deceived by the sang-whining orators, editors, and letter-writers hired for the purpose, will doubtless follow the example. THE ISSUE IS UNQUESTIONABLY ONE WHICH IS DESTINED TO DRAW THE LINES OF DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE COUNTRY, AND TO FIX THEM DEEP FOR A HALF CENTURY TO COME.

Anecdote.—The celebrated Dr. Jardine lived next house to a painter, and their families were on the most intimate terms. The grounds of the artist being beautifully laid

out, he proposed that a door should be made in the garden wall, that the Doctor's family might walk over them with pleasure, which was done. Dr. J.'s servants, however, abused this privilege, and made the painter considerable trouble, whereupon he sent word that he should be compelled to close the door unless the servants kept off his premises. This message provoked the Doctor, who returned for answer that his friend might do what he pleased with the door, so that he did not paint it! The artist immediately retorted that he had received the insolent message, but did not care a straw about it, for he could take anything from the doctor but his physic.

The best toast on the 4th, that we have heard of, was one delivered at Faneuil Hall, by the City Auditor, in which the fifty six signers of the Declaration, were called a 56 so heavy that all Great Britain couldn't lift it—Bust, Jour.

"Mother," said a little grammarian, "if Lord Wellington is a hero, was not Joan of Arc a hero?"

GETTING OUT OF A SNARE.—A son of Erin, laying hands on an innocent lamb of the field—on being asked what he was after, replied coolly, a body can't get a little wool to make some shoethread, without being interrupted.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Rome, Floyd County, Georgia.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the COMMERCIAL HOTEL has for some time past, been open and ready for the reception of boarders and transient custom, and for the liberal patronage already bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks to the Public, and solicits a continuance of the same. He would embrace the present opportunity of saying to his friends, that his accommodations in future will be such, as will satisfy even the most fastidious. His house is large and commodious and was built expressly for the business; the rooms being large and airy, and well calculated for the accommodation of families who wish to spend a Summer season among the mountains, and partake of the pure limestone water. His Table will at all times be supplied with the very best of the country affords, and every exertion will be made to conduce to the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with a call. His stables will be attended by a faithful and attentive ostler, and provided with supplied in plenty. He therefore feels himself authorized in soliciting public patronage.

FRANCIS BURKE.

Rome, June 28th, 1838.—6t.

William Neal & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

LOOKING-GLASSES.

NO. 27 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices and their Glasses insured from breaking to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the glass and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rates, shall be duly paid in Glasses at Manufacturer's prices, which, of course, must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by the merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack & forward them at our risk of breakage.

\$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Jacksonville, on Saturday last 39th inst. a mulatto boy named CY, belonging to Thomas Crutchfield of Athens, Tennessee. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has but one hand; all the fingers of his right hand were burnt off when young, and also the thumb except a small part, but he still uses it nearly as well as the other; his voice is somewhat fine, and when spoken to he has rather a down countenance.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the above described boy, either to me in this place, or to Thomas Crutchfield, of Athens East Tennessee.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD.

Jacksonville, Ala. May 24, 1838.—4t.

10,000 Yds. Bagging,

1500 Coils Rope, 500 lbs. Twine, Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers.

SHORTER & BANCROFT.

July 19, 1838.—4m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

Baker et al vs IN THE CHANCERY COURT

Wm. Porter vs FOR THE COUNTY OF BENTON.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties, that at the last term of the Circuit Court for said County, an account was ordered to be taken in the above entitled cause. I have therefore appointed Saturday, the first day of September next to take said account, at my office in the Town of Jacksonville; when and where all parties concerned are required to attend, with their accounts, exhibits, proofs and vouchers: to the end that a final decree can be had at the next term of said Court.

Attest: JAMES CROW,

Aug. 8th, 1838.—4t.

J. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties.

Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.

Aug. 2, 1838.—4t.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S

Description and Treatment of Fevers viz:

1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever; 2ndly Bilious Fever; and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1. Of Intermittent or Ague and Fever.—I consider all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off once in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue together, or if there be no chill at all.

Sometimes, fever of this character continues 24 or even 36 hours, without any intermission, and sometimes it occurs only every third day.

Nine-tenths of the fevers of this State, and most of the States of this Union, partake more or less of the intermittent character; and in all their various appearances, the treatment should be the same. This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile, giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels, and thereby communicating health and strength to the whole system.

It is more like a charm than a medicine.

It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bowels as a purgative; during which time the patient feels no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine, has determined me in future, to prepare it only in the form of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the following manner—

Pound 12 pills well, put it into a vial, and pour two common size table spoonfuls of whiskey or water to it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a purge or purge, before he commences the use of this medicine, I have no objection, but it is rarely if ever necessary. He can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suitable for a sick person, without the least danger, or suffering the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or common size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours, both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks; children 8 or 10 years old will take 30 or 40 drops, and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops, and infants 3 or 4 weeks old, will take from 3 to 6 drops; repeated and continued, as recommended for grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or return of this disease, whether they are cured in this or any other way, it would be well to continue taking three or four doses a day until the strength and complexion are restored, and particularly, if the person has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons, of a common attack of the ague and fever.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposition, previous to the onset of this disease; & frequently chilly sensations for a day or two after. When this disease is properly formed, it rarely yields to any treatment under 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still a much more obstinate and dangerous disease than bilious fever, and apparently more mild in the commencement.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with scarcely any remission or intercession, with great prostration of body, and dejection of mind. It may be well to observe that Typhus fever is most common in winter and spring, and Bilious fever in the summer and fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the fever is not broke and runs into the second stage; it is apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third and last stage of fevers, and particularly, if they are of a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, after attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stomach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much alike in their first stage that physicians often differ as to their real character, nor does it matter materially, because the treatment of both should be pretty much the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does not require, nor will it bear as much strong, sickening, prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two last diseases, I give a purge, or one or two doses of calomel, or some other medicine that will operate upon the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more strong medicines (particularly in Typhus fever) and am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such operating medicines do more harm than good. After thus operating upon the stomach and bowels (and even without it, if several days have elapsed, and my patient becomes very weak) I commence with the pills or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is 8 doses in each 24 hours; with a regular use of Virginia Snake root, or some other sweating tea, such as hyssop, sage or balm. Should the patient suffer much with pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 20 or 25 drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person, (children should take less corresponding with their age,) and should he become much debilitated from a continuation of the disease, and particularly, if the hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, continuing all the time to use the pills or drops as recommended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases, that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the disease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or lasting coldness in the extremities. In the treatment of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels to be in rather a costive than a laxative state. But should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts or oil, or open them by injections; and if they be too laxative give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three or four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, if Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, become fixed in the system, it requires time and patience to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly so in those cases produced by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient, continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons travelling through sickly districts of country, would do well to use this medicine as a preventative.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers when formed will prevent the formation of them, if taken in time. If used as a preventative, 3 or 4 doses a day, will be sufficient; continued for 7 or 8 days in succession, after which time, it may be discontinued for 10 or 12 days, then use it again, as before directed, and so on, until the sickly season has passed over.

Of late much has been said about congestive fever, torpor of this, that or some other organ, but it is only a new name for an old disease, or symptoms of disease. I have observed no material change in fevers unless we include the cold plague and cholera in that class of disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be found very beneficial.

I am aware that this mode of prescribing, and this

medicine (if known) would be objected to by many physicians, yet I have no doubt, if the practice is properly carried out agreeable to these directions, it will be found far more successful than the purgative pills, or any other now known, even if the physician sits all the time by the patient's bedside. And I consider it no hazard of reputation as a man or a physician, to assert that such will be the result, when this practice shall have been fairly tested.

There is neither arsenic, or any other article of a poisonous nature in this medicine. Women in any situation may take it with perfect safety, as it is entirely harmless, and if double the quantity recommended, was taken, no bad effect would be produced by it.

Experience of more than 40 years, and having resided and practised medicine in various degrees of latitude and climate, ought to enable me to judge with some degree of certainty, the most successful mode of treating fevers, and the foregoing is the result of my experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so simple and plain, that they cannot be misunderstood by any person. Some persons may consider, the price of this medicine high, but it is not so, nor will it be so considered, after its efficacy has been experienced. Price per box \$1 50.

JNO. SAPPINGTON,
 Saline County, Mo.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this medicine, have been tendered but I have thought fit to insert only the following from the Rev. JOEL H. HAYDEN, Register of the Land Office for the Springfield District, Mo. which seems to embrace the opinions of many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, both west & south, and having heard much said in favor of Dr. Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify, that I believe there has never yet been any medicine offered to the public so efficacious in the cure of fevers as that which I have prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever and ague, cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours; and in all cases of fever in which I have known it used, it has never failed to effect a cure, so far as known to me; in a shorter time than any other medicine I have ever known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons laboring under fever, as the best remedy known to the public.

JOEL H. HAYDEN.

Howard County, Mo., Sept. 26, 1835.

The above medicines can be obtained by the doz. or single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Elam, Jacksonville, Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle Belville, De Kalb County, Ala.

June 6th, 1838.

A PROPOSITION.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

The publisher of the American Journal of Productive Industry, published at Maryville Ten. on alternate weeks, in octavo form, devoted to Agriculture, the Arts, and Domestic Economy, and designed to teach what to do, how to do, and when to do, proposes to give certain sums of money, conditionally, to every Lyceum and Society, having for its object, or one of its objects, the encouragement of industry, or the diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Societies accepting the conditions, are to become the Agents of the Publisher, in distributing the bounty given, in premiums, for whatever object they may deem best calculated to promote the end in view. They are likewise to become the collecting Agents of the publisher, and will always be allowed to retain the amount which is proposed to be given them, out of the moneys they may collect.

To all societies that may collect forty, or any greater number of subscribers to the Journal, which is published at \$2 a year, in advance, one dollar per copy will be allowed them for such services.

For procuring thirty subscribers \$25 will be given.

For twenty subscribers \$15; and

For ten subscribers \$5 will be allowed.

It will be necessary that the price of subscription, and the Treasurer's receipt for the amount deposited with him, which the Society is to retain, should accompany each order, which should be post paid and addressed.

M. M. TEER.

Maryville Ten.

MILLER & HURD,

PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA

MARBLE QUARRIES,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for Tombstones, Door & Window Sills &c.

Their charges will be moderate, and their terms cash only.

M. D. STANSON is our Authorized Agent in East Wetumpka, who can give any information required, and receive orders.

Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the graveyard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan & Northrop's new buildings.

NOTICE.

M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorized Agent to transact my business during my absence from home.

JOSEPH WHITE.

May 31, 1838.—4t.

JOHN COCHRAN

AND

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial Circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square.

Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—4t

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838.

ON the petition of Francis B. Walker to the Judge of the County Court, for an Order to compel the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: The West half of the North-west quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 East, three acres excepted in the South-east corner, and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. 33, T. 15, R. 4 E. It is ordered, by the Court, that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition; that on the first Monday in September next, the Court will determine on the legality of the contract.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk.

June 7, 1838. m3m.—\$6.00.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

Tallashatchee Sulphur Springs

THE undersigned having recently purchased these Springs, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of the Valley, that he has a few comfortable houses, that will be complete for the accommodation of those who wish to resort to them with their families. These Springs are 6 miles from Jacksonville, on the dining road to Huntsville; 4 miles from the dria; at which place, a number of guests can be accommodated. The neighborhood of Alabama is settled by wealthy, hospitable, and generous families, who have hitherto shown, and doubt continue to show the utmost cheerfulness in receiving such as prefer an evening ride to a location at the Springs. Persons can be accommodated within a mile of the Springs should it be preferred.

There are numbers attending these Springs who board in the neighborhood, and hundreds have gone away for the want of accommodation. The proprietor would beg leave to say to the community, that these Springs were bought out any improvements, and not having possessions make any other accommodation than will be made by the 12th of August. Arrangements will be made, as soon as the nature of the case will permit, for as many as may wish to attend.

The water of these Springs is admitted by the best of judges acquainted with mineral waters to be inferior to any of the White Sulphur Springs in the U. S. The best evidence of its virtue, the number of cures effected by it within a short time, an account of which will be laid before the public at some future time.

JOHN SCHEMME

Aug. 9, 1838.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by

vid Baker, one bay horse

years old, four feet eight inches

high, a star in his forehead, left

fore foot white up to the pasture joint, the right

hind foot white around the hoof, one small saddle

spot—appraised to fifty dollars before JOHN S. JONES, J. P.

A. W. MAJORS, C. C. C.

Aug. 9, 1838.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Randolph County.

TAKEN UP and posted by

John A. Miller, before John

Miller, J. P. a Red Sorrel

Horse 4 feet 10 inches high,

a few white hairs on his forehead, had a com-

mon size bell on, appraised to fifty dollars by

C. Campbell, and John McDow, 18th July,

1838. A true copy from the Stray Book.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, Clerk.

Per WM. H. CUNNINGHAM, D. C.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1838.

Whole No. 84

Vol. II. No. 32.

PRINTED, PUBLISHED, AND FORWARDED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All advertisements are paid in advance, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an agreement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden or charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Tallahatchee Sulphur Springs.

THE undersigned having recently purchased these Springs, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of the Valley, that he has a few comfortable houses, that will be completed by the 12th of August, for the accommodation of those who may wish to resort to them with their families. These Springs are 6 miles from Jacksonville, on the leading road to Huntsville; 4 miles from Alexandria, at which place, a number of guests can be accommodated. The neighborhood of Alexandria is settled by wealthy, hospitable, and genteel families, who have hitherto shown, and will no doubt continue to show the utmost cheerfulness in receiving such as prefer an evening ride to a location at the Springs. Persons can be accommodated within a mile of the Springs should it be preferred.

There are numbers attending these Springs who are in the neighborhood, and hundreds have gone away for the want of accommodation. The proprietor would beg leave to say to the community, that these Springs were bought with no improvements, and not having possession of the land being at a distance, found it impossible to make any other accommodation than will be afforded by the 12th of August. Arrangements will be made, as soon as the nature of the case will permit, for as many as may wish to attend. The water of these Springs is admitted by the best of judges acquainted with mineral waters, not inferior to any of the White Sulphur Springs of the U. S. The best evidence of its virtue is the number of cures effected by it within a short time, an account of which will be laid before the public at some future time.

JOHN SCHENCK.

Aug. 9, 1838.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by David Baker, one bay horse five years old, found it impossible to make any other accommodation than will be afforded by the 12th of August. Arrangements will be made, as soon as the nature of the case will permit, for as many as may wish to attend. The water of these Springs is admitted by the best of judges acquainted with mineral waters, not inferior to any of the White Sulphur Springs of the U. S. The best evidence of its virtue is the number of cures effected by it within a short time, an account of which will be laid before the public at some future time.

A. W. MAJORS, CLK. C. C.
Aug. 9, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Seaborn Williams, living on Tarapin Creek, a dark brown mare Pony 4 feet 5 inches high, with a large bell on, appraised to twenty-five dollars.
August, 23d 1838.—3t.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Tallahatchee & Jacksonville STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Tallahatchee the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Tallahatchee every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Tallahatchee, and is connected with the eastern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to all who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's hotel, and in Tallahatchee at Hill's tavern.
May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL ALLEN.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
December 21, 1837.—4t.

BACON.

25,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Apply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, Jacksonville, Alabama.
June 21, 1838.—4t.

THOMAS J. WALKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit.
His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

NOTICE.

Come and examine the good articles we have for sale.
WE HAVE just received 25,000 pounds of GOOD BACON, 3,000 pounds of choice Ham, one hundred Sacks of fine COFFEE, Seven Hogheads of N. O. Sugar, 50 Bbls. of Tennessee Whiskey, 7 Bbls. of Northern Whiskey. Ten Sacks of feathery 20 Barrels of Wine and Brandy and Gin. Of which we are determined to sell low for cash. Also a quantity of Kings Salt and Tennessee Castings.
Gunters Landing, August 10th 1838.—4t.
HUGH HENRY & SON.

JOB PRINTING.
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ADVOCATE—AND ITS IDOLS.

In our last we referred to that combination of Whigs who have clubbed together to traduce the Administration, and remarked that they reminded us of the traitor Arnold &c. The editor of the Advocate, after copying our remarks, seems astonished that we should compare those "profound statesman" and "polished gentlemen" with the old traitor. That our neighbor may the better understand the justness of our comparison, we will illustrate it by a single reference, and he will at once see the force of our remark. Arnold, it is well known, was at the time of his treachery, a general in the American army, renowned for bravery and military talent. His "profligate extravagance," however, at length reduced his finances to a very low ebb; and the country being too poor to satisfy his rapacity, he stipulated with the enemy, and for the sake of gold, agreed to betray into their hands Washington and the army. But his machinations, like those of the arch traitor Abithophel, were "turned into foolishness," tho' the miserable wretch himself escaped the gallows. Now, if we can show a striking resemblance between the conduct of "Arnold the traitor," and the most prominent of the (newborn) Whig candidates for the Presidency, we presume the public will acquit us of the charge of "falsehood," and the "shameless effrontery" of this writer in making it will be manifest to all. Let us, for example, look at the course of Henry Clay. He as the country well knows, commenced his career with the brightest prospects; he soon became a leader in the Democratic ranks, and was both a prominent and a powerful member of that party.—He however, (like Arnold,) became profligate & extravagant; so much so, that his private affairs were greatly deranged, and he was even proclaimed a bankrupt. About this time, if we mistake not, Mr. Clay fell violently in love with the Federal party, and a coalition with J. Q. Adams, who, by this unexpected Somerset, was elected President; and the supple instrument of his elevation—or "tool," as Mr. Clay seems to prefer that word—was rewarded with the office of Secretary of State. But there is another point on which Mr. Clay has conspicuously shown his talent for turning. He was once a bitter, open, and efficient opponent of the U. S. States Bank, which he denounced and exposed with as much passionate ardor as he once displayed in advocating the doctrine of abolition, as set forth by his biographer Prentice. But mark the power of gold! Amidst the ruins of his broken fortunes, he was tendered exorbitant fees by this institution, and his uncompromising hostility instantly gave place to the most devoted affection and profound admiration. There was no resisting the charmer. The bounty came in the nick of time—in the hour of need; and it was generally understood that the illustrious bank champion renewed his pecuniary strength at the expense of his political integrity. He has, as every body knows, ever since been laboring to reinstate the Bank; or, in other words, to bring the nation under the control of a powerful and corrupting moneyed institution.

We ask the candid reader if here are not striking points of resemblance between the motives and conduct of the military traitor Arnold and the political traitor Clay. Gold was equally the object of both. The one attempted to sell his country's army and commander—then its only safeguard—to the enemy; the other is now attempting to engraft upon our institutions an immense moneyed machine, whose nature he was well aware, (as proved by his former opposition when unthought,) was unwarranted by the Constitution and destructive to liberty. The difference was only in the parties to the transfer and the mode of effecting it. The one would have effected it by the surrender of West Point to a foreign enemy, and the receipt of \$10,000 and a general's commission; the other would gain his end by manœuvring with a domestic faction, and by receiving his reward in the shape of enormous fees, and the political influence of bank power.

Democrat.

[The following speech delivered at Faneuil Hall by Mr. Cushing, is published to show the bitter and relentless spirit of the opposition and their disregard of truth. Such base slanderers, will have the double effect of first making the Van Buren party more earnest and strong in support of the great measures, which the administration advocate; and second, in convincing those who are now doubtful, where the interest and welfare of the country demands their influence.

Mr. C. said He felt, he saw, he knew, that the sceptre was departing from the hands unworthy to wield it. A change was visible in the signs of the times; it was audible in the voices of the indignant nation. Scarcely more than a year had elapsed since the now President of the United States had stood in the great eastern portion of the Capitol at the head of the "giants' stairs"

of the great national edifice,—in the midst of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, the high officers of the Government, and the attentive multitudes of the sovereign People.—the observed of all observers.—he, the elected Chief Magistrate of the Republic, performing the solemn act of inauguration. I saw it, said Mr. C. I heard it. I will not stop to discuss how he came there,—whether by his own merits, or by the influence and name of another,—by climbing on the shoulders of a greater than himself.—for I wish to avoid all personal disrespect to the Executive head of my country; and I speak of him only as the responsible agent and representative of the Administration. There he stood,—in that proud elevation,—the proudest on earth as the elect ruler of the greatest Republic of modern times,—under that clear and brilliant sky of March, and in the face of that applauding crowd.

"Fair laughed the morn." The world seemed to smile on him with glorious greetings, as in his heart at least, if not in his life, he gave echo to the boast which twelve hours before came from his retiring predecessor, that their common country was prosperous and happy under their common rule. But how false was the seeming gladness of that hour! It was the sunshine preceding the storm. There was the cloud even then distinguishable in the far southwest, tho' no bigger than a man's hand, but it gathered, and swelled, and onward it came over—blackening; it burst in thunder on the heads of these rash men whose bad "experiments" were distracting the country; its lightnings flashed in their blinded eyes, and blasted the fabric of their misbegotten and misused power. The knell of them and their misrule was rung out in the cries of a wronged people, awakening in the majesty of their might to do judgment and execution on their oppressors. What happened? Did the Administration, when they saw misery to their country, and ruin to themselves, in the path they trod—did they, like patriots and like men, retrace their steps? No! with hardened obstinacy, they persisted, vainly, wildly persisted, but with staggering steps, and wavering purposes, as if struck with a providential blindness of sense and of judgment.

Congress was convened. The deplorable Message of September was delivered. At that hour, when the eyes of the people were opened to see and know the false idols to which they had so long paid unmerited reverence,—at that hour, if the opposition had been unanimously true to itself, the Administration might have been prostrated by a blow. But there was one, who, questionable as his better acts were,

Had not quite lost All his original brightness, nor seemed Less than archangel ruined.

One, who sat, gaunt, grim, with lowering brow, calculating that, though the triumph of the opposition would be the redemption of the country, yet the laurel wreath of victory might not fall to him. Shall I single out a man? Shall I say, in the words of the great Roman orator,—Quousque tandem, O Catilina—how long, O Catilina, how long wilt thou abuse our patience! No, I will not speak a name which I hear uttered all around me; but I will say, that the spirit of nullification saw its time; that the direct foe of the present Administration, forgetful of the force and of the corruptions so strenuously denounced, not only joined the adversary ranks, but grasped the truncheon of their leader, seized on the baton of command vaulted into the saddle of the chief, and snatched the reins from his trembling hands. Or, as I should rather say, that fell spirit of nullification, like the old man of the sea in the Arabian Nights, on the back of Sinbad the sailor, has jumped on the shoulders of the Administration, and is riding it to death.

Go on, then, gentlemen of the Administration, go on: rush to the precipice towards which fate is driving you, to be dashed in pieces on the rocks below: you will succeed, doubt it not; you will succeed in your policy of rule or ruin; you will succeed in the ruin of the country, but of yourselves and your party. This Administration must go down: it shall. Shall it not? You remember—who can forget?—the impious declaration twelve years ago ascribed to one now high in place in this administration, that if the administration of that day were as pure as the angels at the right hand of God, it should go down. If such a declaration could be made against an administration whose purity is now proved by experience—if it could be made, and could by the energy of human will, acting through the power of the people, be made good—how much more confidently may we set about the overthrow of an administration, so many of whose acts have seemed as dictated by the very incarnation of evil! It must and it will go down.

There is not now that bold and reckless firm steersman at the helm there lately was. It is Phaeton in the chariot of Apollo, holding the reins with feeble hand, starting in dismay and confusion at the prospect of approaching overthrow; his masterless steeds rushing wildly hither and thither, and his kindling wheels dashing on in their

mad career, until some Jupiter the thunderer, shall hurl him from his place downward into obscurity and oblivion. I say, this Administration must and will go down; because its past deeds, now understood by their fruits, have rendered it justly odious to the people; because the States are leaving it; because it clings to this destructive policy with the desperation of infatuation; and because its principles are hostile to the Constitution, as well as to the integrity and the best interests of the Union.

We want no special deposit conception; whether of notes or of gold and silver to mystify the issue. We wish it to stand forth naked as it is, and take the public judgment upon it. We want to see the true issue tried, and know whether the people of this country are willing that this Government shall belong to the banks or to themselves. It is impolitic and dangerous to create a multitude of issues. They only serve to distract the public mind and to furnish hiding places for those who are disposed to skulk. Let the true and naked issue be presented to the people—and the constitutional Treasury bill will be passed at the next session; and the POLITICAL POWER be forever divorced from the BANKING POWER. This the consummation most devoutly to be wished.

Petersburg (Va.) Constitution.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

The following are some of its provisions which we copy from the Baltimore Patriot of the 7th inst.

"The Steam Boat Bill has become a law of the land. It contains several provisions, which, it is hoped, will tend to the preservation of life and property. Perhaps, however, the most important of all is a section, introduced on Thursday by Mr. Webster.

"By this section, it is enacted that it suits against the proprietors of steam boats for injuries or losses, in consequence of the bursting of the boilers, collapses of funnels, &c. &c. the fact of the bursting of the funnels, &c. shall be prima facie evidence to charge the defendants—and they can only clear themselves by proving that the loss or injury happened without any negligence of the proprietors, or any person in their employment. This will make proprietors of boats careful as to the persons whom they employ as captains, engineers, &c.

"This provision is just, since those who conduct the boat, and manage the steam can show that it was accident, and not negligence if the truth be so:—Whereas a passenger who has lost his goods, can usually prove nothing but the 'fact' of the explosion.—This important provision, we doubt not, will be highly salutary by putting the owners of boats upon their caution.

[N. O. Bee.

THE LAMAR FAMILY.

It is said the Lamar family lost in the Puraski, were all going to England in the Great Western, to see the Coronation of the British Queen. The young Lamar that survived, observes the New York Express, has gone raving mad, and his condition draws more strongly on our sympathy than if he had perished amid the waves that closed on his kindred.

ALL THE MORALS.—WHAT OF THAT?

A Whig paper in New York, after praising the Tories in England, adds: "They have not too much morality; but what of that?"

The sober and the religious portion of the community, who have been upholding a high standard of conduct as a passport to honor in both public and private life, are now to be told by the profligate organs of the Federal Opposition, that if their candidates have not too much morality, why, what of that?

If M. WEBSTER and his temperate partisans, with a political priest and a political deacon, will down two thousand bottles of champagne at a sitting and carouse till midnight, we are to be told, I suppose, by the new Federal school of morals, why, what of that?

Mr. CLAY's messmates and supporters shoot their opponents for words uttered in debate, and Mr. CLAY himself God damns them in the House of Representatives, the Christian and moral people of this country are to be taunted by the Federal organs why, what of that?

If Mr. BELL, an Opposition leader, assaults another member in debate with his fists, and Messrs. Campbell and Maury, other members of the Opposition, have a public knock down fight in the House of Representatives on a Sunday morning, the party which claims all the decency and love of order are scuffling to tell this outrage and insulted community, why, what of that?

The Federalists expect that their supporters are so blinded by prejudice—so lost to sound morals—so indifferent to religious feeling—that all the sins forbidden in the decalogue may be perpetrated with impunity by their distinguished candidates for office; and should any humble citizen have conscience enough, or self-respect enough, to complain of such outrages, forsooth, he is to be sneered at and silence by the retort, why, what of that?

But the people will look into these matters—the moral and exemplary people will investigate them—probe them to the bottom—and and at the ballot boxes teach a different lesson to the profligate organs of the Opposition.—Globe.

But the people will look into these matters—the moral and exemplary people will investigate them—probe them to the bottom—and and at the ballot boxes teach a different lesson to the profligate organs of the Opposition.—Globe.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Description of a new method of making exact extracts from public documents, by the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Anecdotes of Sinecurists, with a portrait from bronze, of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

A complete treatise on Hydraulics, by the Hon. H. CLAY, with a supplement by the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER. Motto: "Oh that this too solid flesh would melt."

A Disquisition on Hydrophobia, by the Hon. Mr. NAYLOR, of Pennsylvania, with the motto, "I am mad, Mr. Speaker."

The genius of Gravitation, an essay on the art of sinking in prose, by the Hon. Mr. PRENTISS, of Mississippi, with the motto, "I am myself the great sublime I draw."

New method of clearing rivers from the obstruction of drift wood, dedicated to Captain SHREVE U. S. A. by the Hon. Mr. MENEFEE.

The complete jester, or every man his own fool, with a portrait of the Hon. Mr. CROCKETT, of Tennessee.

The Congressional Bruiser, a treatise on the art of Self-defence, by the Hon. JOHN BELL, alias the Tennessee Tom Cribb, with notes and illustrations by Messrs. CAMPBELL and MAURY.

A Treatise on Etymology, with the motto, "Word for word; letter for letter; comma for comma," by the Honorable RICHARD FLETCHER.

The Complete Letter-writer, with an impression from brass of Mr. JEFFERSON'S autograph letter in honor of Mr. CLAY.

Harford Convention Mahometanism, with a view of the "Mecca of Whiggism."

Resumption, a fable by NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. Resumption, a farce—ibid. Resumption, a tragedy—ibid. Motto: "Base is the slave that pays!"—Ancient Pistol.

An Essay on Suspended Animation.—Motto: "Pause and profit by it," by NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq.

Precocity, a poem. Motto: "And he is but thirty years of age!" by the Hon. Mr. MENEFEE, the interesting Whig prodigy.—The Globe.

Extract of an Oration delivered at Lenox, 4th of July 1838, by ROBERT. RANTOUL, Jr. Esq.

Young freedom has ever been consecrated by the baptism of blood. Sparta and Athens, Holland and the mountain-girt Swiss, proud Albion and regenerated France, bought at a cheap purchase, with the lavish expense of their best lives, the rights which they enjoyed. The declaration signed by John Hancock and his compatriots on the day we have met to celebrate, truly set forth that both law and liberty has been violated in the oppression of the inhabitants of these colonies, and that necessity denounced the separation of the empire, and the dissolution of the political bands which connected them with Great Britain. For the security of law and the enjoyment of liberty they solemnly determined that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States. They knew that independence must be, as it ever has been a life bought with blood; that only by a mortal struggle could it be wrested from the grasp of power; and that nothing but perpetual vigilance, resolved to do and dare, and suffer all things rather than surrender it, could guarantee the long possession of the blessing afterwards. They had counted the cost, and chose the purchase.

Glorious, thrice glorious was the morning then, when the first shot fired at Lexington gave the signal of separation of a free and independent empire from its present State. The 19th of April and 17th of June both in our neighbouring ever Democratic county of Middlesex, cut out the work for the 1st of July, which the eighth of January at New Orleans completed. The services of two military chieftains, both in the field and in the cabinet, contributed in an especial manner to the consummation of this momentous result; Washington, whose Fabian wisdom achieved our independence; Jackson, whose potent energy turning back the invader's steel established our independence on an eternal basis; Washington, who realized the value of our independence, by presiding over the foundation of our Constitution and the organization of the Government; Jackson, who restored the violated Constitution of its primitive purity, and the corrupt Government fast tending towards the centralization and consolidation in itself of all powers, to its original simplicity and limited sphere of action, thereby enabling us, if not unworthy of the sacred trust, to hold

fast the liberties we inherit, and to transmit them unimpaired to our children's children.

From the Memphis Gazette.
DIALOGUE.

Washington City, Mr. Clay's Room—11 o'clock, P. M. 15th June. [Mr. CLAY reclining on a sofa, his elbow upon a table—head resting upon his hand—feet upon a chair, and in deep, solitary reflection.] JOHN BELL enters. [The usual greetings pass.]

COL. BELL. The State of Mississippi is with us. Prentiss and Word have beaten the infamous loco foco Claiborne and Davis. The Bank is a most powerful instrument of political warfare. He who stands upon the omnipotent lever of money, will raise the world. Who but Mr. Biddle, with that institution, could have convulsed and destroyed the credit and commerce of the United States, by his sudden and extraordinary issues and withdrawals, and effected his object so secretly as not only to have escaped censure, but actually to throw the blame of this state of things upon the administration of the country?

Though posterity may see the truth, we will climb to power. Mr. Biddle deserves well of us. He will follow us through all our fortunes. If we create a bank, whatever it may be necessary now to say about Mr. Gallatin, Nicholas Biddle must be President. I fear we cannot make a tool of Gallatin.

MR. CLAY.—My prospects for the Chief Magistracy brighten before me. That extraordinary man, the "Military Chieftain," no longer dazzles my eloquence by the splendor of his victories. I am climbing rapidly to the summit of power. I grasp the chair of State. Posterity already beholds me the Chief Magistrate of this great nation. [Here Mr. Clay pauses in contemplation, as he walks the room, (Bell seated,) and then in a low tone, as if in soliloquy continues.] Give me the patronage of this Government and give me fifty millions of dollars, to be expended at pleasure, through the agency of Mr. Biddle, with his headquarters at the city of New York, and I will regulate the trade of the South for the benefit of the North—keep down these refractory States of the South, stained with the cause of slavery, and what is more, I will perpetuate my power.

COL. BELL.—[With some restlessness.] The Bank party has not yet decided to take you up as their candidate for the Chief Magistracy. I have not yet decided what course the State of Tennessee shall take. You see, sir, the equivocal course of the Banner. The Whigs have yet to hold a great family convention!

A deep and settled hostility in the South prevails against you, which is not extinguished by the temporary excitement which a portion of us have artfully kept up in regard to the currency. Besides, permit me to say to you, that there are other absorbing topics with the people, independent of the Bank. The public land question will govern the States of Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, absolutely, and will have great weight with West Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The tariff question will be the controlling topic of the South, and your identification with the northern abolitionists, and your well known opposition to slavery, will make your road difficult in the slave States. You are well aware also, sir, that the opinion of Andrew Jackson has been able to diffuse a distrust of your personal integrity in Tennessee.

Nor is this the worst. If Mr. Biddle should not be able to prolong the suspension of specie payments, and keep up the present depreciated state of the currency, in spite of the inevitable tendency of trade to regulate itself. In a word, sir, if the State banks should resume without a national bank, if the shin-plasters should thereupon disappear, if the exchanges should get better, all of which, in spite of the most active exertions of our friend Mr. Biddle, is rapidly taking place, then sir, I assert to you that you are in a "bad box."

It will require the most desperate exertions of the talented sons of the South to carry that region. The present Whig representation from the South who have got here upon the currency question alone, does not give a fair view of the strength of Mr. Van Buren. The people there like his pledges upon the slave question. I repeat it, I have not yet decided what course I shall take, whether I shall fall into the support of the Administration, or throw away the State upon that useful old man Judge White, or whether I shall support the nominee of the Whig Convention. A proper distribution of the officers of the country might have some influence in determining the course of Tennessee.

MR. CLAY.—In all my acts I have looked to the permanent and enduring supremacy of the General Government over the States, and the greatness, splendor and glory of the tyrants of the National Departments. In casting my eyes over the broad compass of Southern Regions, what personage cuts so prominent a figure on the board as the Hon. John Bell of Tennessee? None, sir, none.

You have served the National Republican party (like this title best) long and faithfully. Who more deserves the office of Secretary of War than yourself? Your long services upon a committee in the House of Representatives, the duties of which required you minutely to investigate the concerns of this department, renders your appointment peculiarly appropriate. Tennessee would absolutely require this at my hands.

MR. BELL.—She would require some representation in the Cabinet.

MR. CLAY.—I trust, sir, you will not consider that I am making this proposition with any view of conciliating your support, or that even the office of Chief Magistrate could induce me to enter into the low and disgusting details of a bargain. The calamities of the past have sunk into the "common sewer of oblivion." The ununited presses have by thousands, levelled their artillery at me in vain. I stand unscathed. My conscience is void of offence, and my name shall go down to posterity untarnished by base bribery or low intrigue for office—a precious inheritance for my children, in time to come, growing brighter and brighter as it travels down the stream of the most distant ages. No, sir, in tendering to you this department, in the event of my election, I shall do bare justice to Tennessee, and the noblest son of the entire South!

BELL.—I do not doubt the purity of your patriotism, and I trust you will not suppose for a moment that I, who have served my country so long as a mere member of Congress, have any desire for any other promotion than I now hold. If I know my own soul I scorn an office holder. It is the blackest and most damning trait in the present corrupt and spoils party. I would rather be a highway robber than a member of such a base, office-loving, unprincipled faction, the very worst that ever disgraced any age or nation. Sir, I assure you, if I were to give loose to the impulses of my own heart, I would resign all part in these turbulent and boisterous scenes of graft and corruption, and leave, for the tranquil scenes of private life, so congenial to my temperament. My soul is harassed with the agitations of this infernal popular breeze.

"Odi profanum vulgus"—But my country—my grateful country, requires me to lay aside all private considerations, and serve her in the highest and most laborious stations. I do not think Ten-

nessee,—beloved Tennessee, would be satisfied that my talents and ability to be useful, should be buried in the silent recesses of the War Department. Though I must confess, that if my country calls, I am willing to serve in any department whatever.

CLAY.—[An arch smile of sarcasm, habitual to him, playing upon his sagacious face.]—With what office would your grateful constituents be most pleased to see you entrusted?

BELL.—Let me assure you, Honorable sir, I want no office in the gift of the Executive; I ask for none, desire none. But, sir, the people of the State of Tennessee, and indeed of the entire South, consider me an injured and oppressed man. They know that the hatred of that remarkable man, A. Jackson, has destroyed every man, beast and bank, that resisted the way of his uncontrollable and despotic will. His battles, in which he risked his life a thousand times, and the boldness of his course in the cabinet, has impressed the people with an idea of honesty and patriotism, which enabled him to destroy all his enemies but himself. Like the willow I bent to the storm. I owe my escape to stratagem.

You know, yourself, I can hate my enemies with as much deadly malignity as any man living, yet my prudence never deserted me in the hour of personal and political danger.

Behold how I escaped the pursuit of Jarvis of Maine, (here a smile of disdain was to be seen upon the haughty lip of Clay.) Behold how I escaped from the fangs of Patton of Virginia, with regard to that unfortunate letter of mine to Hall of the Banner. Who but myself, would have escaped the hostility of Andrew Jackson for eight years in the district of his residence? You know, sir, that I was reduced to the sad necessity of swearing allegiance to the man I hated, and of supporting measures which I detested. You know, sir, that I advocated the veto, and sustained the removal of the deposits before my constituents, yet, sir, who sustained your party more than I did? Who gave the old chief more fatal and deadly stabs under the guise of friendship? Who aided your cause and your friend Biddle more than I did, considering the very narrow ground I was forced at this time to stand upon?

This singular and extraordinary position I was compelled to occupy for eight years. I did so from a determination "early felt and long entertained," to put him down, if possible, and sustain you.

CLAY.—I acknowledge the truth of the picture; and now, again, reiterate my gratitude for your services.

BELL.—When the question of the succession came, we all knew that such men as Harrison and White could never be elected to the chief Magistracy against a man of the superior sagacity of Martin Van Buren, long schooled in the desperate party conflicts of New York, backed by the popularity of that remarkable man. What was to be done? You know, sir, that H. L. White was not only a personal friend of Andrew Jackson, but that he was the devoted friend of the democratic measures of his administration. You know, sir, that ambition is his weakness, and that I suggested the idea of using his name for the purpose of throwing the South against the administration of Mr. Van Buren. You know, sir, how artfully and successfully I have managed to arouse the vanity of this poor old man. We are now reaping the harvest of his success in the South. The prejudices of a canvass are great. It takes the people some time to get over them. If judgment had been taken against us, by default, in the South, for want of a candidate, the whole of that region now would have been against us.

We have even secured White himself—through his personal hatred to Van Buren—at the expense of every principle he ever held.

You know, sir, that I assured you previously to bringing out this poor old man, that I could ultimately carry the South in favor of your principles against the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and White, and that I could make White himself, by changing Mr. Clay's decided assent. I assured you too, sir, that in two days after I brought White out, the sagacious old "Chieftain" would ferret out our designs and in the next hour that infamous tool, Blair, would carry it upon the pages of the Globe to the most distant log huts in the Union, and that I was in danger of making myself a voluntary sacrifice for your National Government, and to use your own language, the "greatness, grandeur and glory of the National Departments."

Have I not served my country faithfully and well?

CLAY.—You deserve the highest office in the gift of the Executive. Your talents, your virtues, your services demand it. Besides, Tennessee, by honoring her favorite son, must be kept in her present abandonment of principles maintained by her since her entrance into the Union.

You shall be placed in the line of "safe precedents."

BELL, (arising and taking his hat)—I will give Hall of the Banner his orders. Exit Bell.

CLAY, (alone)—I have secured this corrupt intriguer. I am somewhat disposed to make him Secretary of State, but I will avail myself of the chapter of accidents. I must now go see General and Adams, and make them stop the mouths of these impudent abolitionists until after the election. It is hard to keep the fever up on this question; but can venture in public to abuse them a little. The record history of my life, proves that from early youth my warmest sympathies have been enlisted with them, and besides Van Buren's threatened veto will drive them into my arms.

Exit Clay.
(Scene changes to the pavement in front of Bell's boarding house.)

Enter BELL, and ALLEN A. HALL.

HALL.—Have you seen Clay or Van Buren this evening?

BELL.—I have seen neither of them. I have walked the Pennsylvania avenue until my body and mind are equally fatigued. My reflections have all led me to the conclusion, that the road of patriotism and principles is the road to honor, of office, and permanent glory.

It is most evident for us to support the nomination of the great Whig Convention.

HALL.—I concur in the support of the nominee of the Whig Convention as the best road to office, under existing circumstances, but my attitude with regard to Conventions is awakened. In 1832 I adopted the caucus principle to the fullest extent in the support of Mr. Van Buren for Vice President. I found it necessary to denounce all conventions, as corrupting, dangerous and anti-republican. In 1838, I am required to support the nominee of a National Convention. Sir, my principles—(Here Mr. Bell abruptly and petulantly breaks in.)

BELL.—Your principles!—You have nothing to do with principles. You write for bread.

HALL.—I acknowledge sir, my bank debts,—"my poverty, not my will consent."

Exit Bell and Hall.

Noah, of the New York Evening Star, has come out for Mr. Clay for the Presidency & denounces with the most venomous acrimony the late and present administrations. In the prospectus before us on the publication of

the 'Star,' as late as 1833, he said "General Jackson is elected for another term—the people believe him to be an honest man, and a patriot," and they have manifested it by a renewed expression of their confidence. They were right—he is honest, patriotic and true—faithful and fearless, a sincere friend of liberty, and an ardent lover of his country." Similar direct declarations were used in speaking of Mr. Van Buren. But a change ensued—this Shylock of the Jews fell among loan-mongers, and with Webb followed in the track of those who sought a friend in Biddle.

From the Norfolk Herald, July 25th. PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The President of the United States landed at Old Point Comfort yesterday morning from the steambot Columbia, accompanied by the Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War; the Hon. J. K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy; and his sons Major Van Buren and Mr. Smith Van Buren. On landing, the President and suite were conducted to the quarters of Captain Hugar, where accommodations had been prepared for them and where, after examining the fortifications the President received the visits of the numerous visitors to the Point, until one o'clock. At that hour he was waited on by a joint committee of the Court and Common Council of Norfolk, deputed to invite him to visit the Borough and tender him its hospitality. The invitation was accepted, and the President with his suite, attended by the Committee, came up in the evening, in the steambot Old Dominion. The President and his cortege landed, about sunset, at the foot of Market square, where the volunteer companies of the Borough were drawn up in line to receive them, and on their landing escorted them to Frenche's Hotel, where apartments had been prepared for them by the directions of the Committee.

The President deputed himself most gracefully, and received all who were introduced to him, with a winning ease and affability which could not but inspire them with admiration of his character as the high dignitary and the accomplished gentleman. He will only remain here to day, as he has made arrangements to leave to-morrow morning in the steambot Thomas Jefferson for Richmond, whence he will proceed to the White Sulphur Springs. He will be "at home," to those who may call on him, from half past eight till ten o'clock, this forenoon, at which latter hour he will visit the Navy Yard, Dry Dock, &c. until one, when he will receive the attentions of the citizens of Portsmouth; after which he will return to Frenche's to dinner.

"We are gratified to hear that Mr. Van Buren was pleased with his reception in this city. He might have assured himself in advance, that he would not be insulted by any, or treated with other than courtesy by those who approached him."

Festerday's R. Whig.

The President was more fortunate, in not merely avoiding insults—but he has met with marked courtesy and respect, not only in this City, but on the seaboard. The President has made a most favorable impression in Portsmouth, Norfolk, and in this city. His manners are exactly those which suit the Chief Magistracy of a free country! His equanimity is imperturbable. He is "calm as a summer's morning"—and his manners are simple and easy, unassuming, yet dignified. He looks very little fagged or fatigued, by the labors of a long session, or the cares of public life. The Norfolk Beacon says, "The appearance of the President was that of a younger man than many were prepared to see, and the ease and grace of his address won upon all who had the pleasure of an introduction to him. He was accompanied by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, who were received with all that kindness and regard to which high talent and genius are entitled. The President was also attended by two of his sons."—Mr. Van Buren is, we believe the third President of the U. States, who has been received as the Guest of the Borough.

Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson, making the compliment. Mr. Jefferson did not visit Norfolk during the period of his Presidency, nor did Mr. Madison, or either of the Adamses. Both Gen. Washington and Mr. Jefferson visited Norfolk in the course of their lives, but we are not sure that Mr. Madison or Adams, father and son, ever did.

The Norfolk Herald (Whig) says—"The President deputed himself most gracefully, and received all who were introduced to him, with a winning ease and affability which could not but inspire them with admiration of his character as the high dignitary & accomplished gentleman."

The Portsmouth Times (Whig) speaks of "the decidedly favorable impression he had made upon the minds of our citizens of every party." "Elegant in his address, and with the dignity becoming his station, he made his way to the better feelings of even his most violent political opponents; and though in the next hour these would be prompt as heretofore to record their opinions adversely to his policy, at the moment of interview the most practised in the perusal of the human physiognomy, would fail to distinguish the inconvertible Whig, from the constant, through-going Democrat."

The same impression was produced in this city. The intercourse of the President

and of his two accomplished Secretaries with our fellow citizens, was every thing it should have been. The idle taunts and jealous suspicions of some of the Northern Whig presses, as to Mr. Van Buren's visit to Virginia, were completely set at naught by his deportment. We have never seen a more complete absence of all political movements. During the few hours that they spent in the metropolis of Virginia, we doubt whether a single political conversation took place in their presence—certain it is, that we have not heard of any. They were pressed by gentlemen of both political parties to remain a day or two—but the President had made other arrangements—and his Secretaries were called to Washington by their public engagements. The Whig says, "Some are a little curious to know whether Mr. Van Buren in passing through Albemarle, found it convenient to call upon Mr. Rives, or whether the civilities were confined to Edge Hill." We understand, that the President was to dine at Mr. Rives' house on the day he left Richmond—it is very probable also that he called on Mr. T. J. Randolph—but we have no accounts of the progress of his tour.—Enquirer, July 31.

The President's trip thus far in Virginia has been marked by all that respect and attention which the high station he occupies should ever secure, but which his plain and gentlemanly deportment, more than anything else, so pre-eminently entitles him. The ease and elegance of his manners, so free from stiffness and ostentation, have challenged the admiration of his most bitter revilers. The Whig presses of Norfolk and Portsmouth, speak of his having disarmed, for the time being, at least, the vindictiveness of party spirit, and but one sentiment prevailed among political friends and enemies, and that was of the most favorable kind. Mr. Van Buren, unlike too many others, is not only a Republican in sentiment, but is entirely so in his appearance and conduct. He is a Republican constitutionally, if we may be allowed such an expression. And no one, we venture to remark, who had an interview with the President, but has been struck with his dignified manners. They are graceful and easy—nothing studied—all the effusions of a heart richly imbued with the love of Republican principles. We consider Mr. Van Buren one of the fairest exemplars of the beauties of Republicanism.—Jeffersonian.

Whig Principles.—From their first entrance into public life, until the corrupt coalition that elevated Mr. Adams to the Presidency, in 1824 no men in this country occupied positions in public life so diametrically opposite as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. While they were in Congress, during the Administrations of Madison and Monroe, they almost uniformly took opposite sides of the great questions of the day—questions involving the fundamental principles of our Republican institutions.—And yet the Whig party throughout the Union declare their readiness to support either of them, with equal zeal and energy, for the Presidency, when a Whig National Convention shall have determined its choice. Such are the principles and the consistency of the opponents of the administration.

Democratic Free Press.

It was foreseen by many, early last winter, as soon as it was ascertained that Mr. Biddle was establishing a commission house in Liverpool, and a financial agent, Mr. Jaudon, that a powerful effort would be made to get the control of our cotton, and to continue the pecuniary and commercial dependence of the South upon the North. This darling object of Mr. Biddle and the advocates of a great Northern Bank, could only be obtained through the agency of Southern Banks, into whose hands the 1st crop of cotton was unfortunately placed by our honest and unsuspecting planters.—This we anticipated as soon as we learned that Mr. Biddle's son and Mr. Humphreys, a broken merchant of Baltimore, were about to be established in Liverpool for the purpose of disposing of American cotton. We warned our Banks and cotton shippers against the evil consequences of placing the great staple of the South in the hands of these men—of men whose sectional and pecuniary interests were diametrically opposed to us. But the Banks of Mississippi, regardless of the interests of their country, and hoping to obtain aid from Mr. Biddle, sent the cotton confided to them for sale, to this very house, and the people of Mississippi now feel the effects of it. There is at this moment cotton and balances of the sales of cotton, to the amount of nearly four millions of dollars in the hands of Humphreys and Biddle of Liverpool, the property of the Banks and the people of Mississippi. This cotton, from the moment it arrives in Liverpool forms a basis equal to gold and silver, on which Mr. Jaudon, the European agent of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania commenced speculating—which is now only another term for stealing, or of transferring the property of the many into the pockets of the few cunning knaves. The longer this property lies in their hands the better; and hence we will find them begging the banks and the merchants who ship it, not to draw on them for more than 30 dollars a bale, and by all means not to draw for the balances until the close of the season.—This will enable Mr. Biddle to meet the

heavy engagements into which he entered to save the Northern merchants in Europe, at the meantime he will be able to purchase thro' agents, at from 60 to 75 cts. on the dollar, enough of Mississippi paper to pay the balances to our Banks! It is thought this paper has been kept below par, and on everything they consume. This house of Biddle in Liverpool instead of promptly sending accounts to our Banks, merely sending of the sale and average prices. They have at this moment, and probably will have for two months to come, a balance of 20 dollars use, since last January, and yet if one of our Mississippi Banks which has put four millions of this property in their possession in the United States of Pennsylvania, Mr. Biddle will protest it, though the same Bank has a balance of nearly two millions in the hands of his house in Liverpool. He has availed himself of our cotton, now he pays our Banks with their own paper which he and they have been purchasing at a ruinous sacrifice to our people. We complained of exactions of the Commission Merchants of N. O. but they were moderation and many when compared with the wholesale plunder of Mr. Biddle and our own Banks, which he has used as instruments in stealing the last crop of cotton. Why are we now paying from \$50 to \$45 per barrel for pork, \$5 for a pair of shoes (we are now wearing a pair at that price) and in almost every instance double price for every thing we consume? Why to enrich our moneyless Banks and enable Mr. Biddle to commence "preparing to resume but not resuming."—We are collecting items of nefarious machinery by which the people of Mississippi have been swindled out of the last crop of cotton, and we will from time to time lay the results before the public. We are of the opinion that when people have their eyes opened and delusion exposed neither Biddle Biddle the Banks will ever gamble on another bale of cotton. More of this anon.

Ficksburg Sentinel.

ARISTOCRACY.—What we call "aristocracy" consists more in principle than in power or worth.—Men may be poor, even fair, and yet be the greatest foes to Democracy. On the other hand, they may possess almost unbounded wealth, and practice the simplest, and all the duties of Republicanism. General Foy, a distinguished member of the Chamber of Deputies, and a noble and eloquent friend of the rights of the people, being asked in the French Chamber what aristocracy was, answered—"Aristocracy," said he calmly, "in the nineteenth century, is the league, the coalition of those who wish to consume without producing; live without working; occupy all public places without being competent to fill them; seize upon all honors without meriting them; this is aristocracy." This is the true meaning of the term as used by the American people. Wealth in itself is not aristocratic; but it is only where parties make riches the all important purpose of life; where they yield office and homage to those who are most opulent, that this odious characteristic can prevail. It is in parties, what practice loose and conjectural constructions of powers that are limited and definite; parties which offer new readings of old laws that are based upon old, tried precedents; parties which, hence, have no fixed principles, but which conceive political rights to be a mere weathercock, that to-morrow under altered circumstances, may point to any quarter of the horizon. These are the parties which should create suspicion; and the party which is now struggling for the ascendancy, under the hallowed name of "Whig," might sit for our picture, without destroying one feature of it.

TALLADEGA, July 18, 1835.

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 12th inst. did not reach until to-day, and I lose no time in replying to it. The Coosa river commissioners commenced their reconnoissance, at the mouth of Beaver Creek, above the head of the Ten Islands, on the 22d of last month, and closed their labors on the 30th. Messrs. Brasler and Looney were both well acquainted with the river before. I, alone, saw it there for the first time. From universal report, I was prepared to find a work before me, of great, if not insuperable difficulty; and certainly, it is bad enough. But I must confess, my pleasure equalled my surprise, when we gave to each a shoal a minute and close examination. Beyond all doubt; the river can be greatly improved, at a comparatively trifling expense. The unanimous and undoubting conclusion of the commissioners is, that a perfectly safe downward navigation for flats and keels, may be obtained for \$60,000. Our estimates of the cost of the contemplated improvement, did not amount to that sum by some ten or fifteen thousand dollars; but I have not, myself much confidence, in the accuracy of the estimate we made. In some instances, they may be too high.—In others, I think they were somewhat too low. We propose to make a detailed report on the subject to the legislature, asking a modification of the act passed at the last session, and in the mean time we will suspend any further action until the legislature shall have

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on our report. I feel very strong so in regard to this enterprise if it can be effected (and of this I have no doubt) the (to those counties which lie on the coast to the Coosa river, will be amongst the most profitable. Surely, nothing short of incredulity in the practicability of the act, can induce an intelligent people to doubt the propriety of trying the experiment. I have much to say on this subject, but at this moment, I spare time to say more by letter. An opportunity for a personal interview with me I shall take pleasure in entering fully into details on this interesting subject.

sentiments of respect and esteem,
I am, dear sir, your and obedient
A. BOWIE.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUGUST 23, 1838.

It is rumored, that an effort will be made before the next Legislature, to extend the time of payment on the notes due the State Banks, can it be possible, that such an infatuation, will take with citizens of Alabama? Can it be possible that credit of the state, shall any longer, be tampered with? shall it be—that whilst resumption has begun, or shortly will be, in all the states, Alabama will alone be found the last to redeem Credit and Pledge faith of the state? as honest we say not—the state, has already acted with generosity, to her citizens, which has in some measure, injured her credit and depreciated her currency. When all other banks curtailed their payments and were preparing for a resumption, expanded millions. The result of so doing is deplorable, if we do not now begin to prop credit, and sustain our banks, the only way they can resume; is to let the notes now distributed, redeem the bills issued. Let the people their "pledges," and with the sale of the State for specie, Alabama will be ready to meet down pledges. If every state resumes except Alabama; and she is not so to do until 1840, the next Legislature ought to prepare materials for at Bank Bill Bonfire, like that of Kentucky. Firm and firmness can save us, a little more property and speculation can and will ruin us. Let people express their opinions, that those bank maniacs may have a "strait jacket" put on them.

It is right, that the citizens of Jacksonville, shall exempted from working out any roads, but those who are not, are not. The town, however, is the benefit, from the citizens of the coming here to trade and do their business. We should not ask any favoritism over other cities; we should be willing, equally to "bear the burden." Here the population is dense, the neighborhood it is less so; therefore, they do not do all the work and we have all the credit.

We observe that the Hon. Hugh McVay has been re-elected to the Senate. His age, his principles, his untiring devotion to the public good, his good and well tried faithfulness, all combine, to make him the most conspicuous candidate for the presidency of that honorable body. The Republican party cannot select a better. "The opposition ought not to select one at all."

The county of Benton—now one of the most populous and wealthy in the state, and perhaps as much interested in Internal Improvements, could not be the last to send delegates to the Convention at Huntsville, which meets in September. Interest is united with that of the North, and we sustain them, they will sustain us. For our Road and River, we need their cooperation, an direct communication is formed between Coosa and Tennessee rivers, Huntsville and north will feel the benefit. Let a meeting be held, let a delegate be sent, and let instructions be given him to lay aside all sectional feelings and go all objects, which have the welfare of the state in view.

In the last Talladega paper, a writer under the name of Hamilton, comes out in favor of a bank, in this section of the country and says that the county, would be in favor of the project. It is a mistake; if there is to be a bank, let it be placed at Wetumpka, where all our trade centres, and are the same, needed, to furnish money for the purchase of our productions. "Our bank should pay for our market!! But this country would, in the present crisis, oppose the establishment of any new banks. We have more banks now, than are well managed; more, than the state credit can sustain, under so many new emissions. The old score be paid up, let the present banks, be placed in a situation to redeem their paper; and then, it will be time enough, to think of making new banks, to issue more paper than can be redeemed. A state, to make more banks, when she cannot find silver enough to keep the old ones in credit, seems rather like the system pursued in the Revolution, with Continental money, take up in quantity, what was lacking in quality.

We observe, by the last Southern Register, that a paper discontinued its paper, on account of the "black drink." When that paper, preached "doctrines" the Parson, took them as quietly, as an Indian would the "black drink." Now with an Editor, and pure doctrines, "he can't go it." We turn him out, scratch his name from the book. A southern preacher that can sustain "Clay and his friends," is unfit to fight the "Devil." If a man, will meddle in "politics," and cannot tell right side, he will be apt to miss it, in other things.

He must keep his bad politics and Religion in the same place, and one, will surely spoil the other. These things, will not dwell, when mixed. If a preacher, (in this Van Buren country) when he gives out his text, were to say, that he was a "Clay man," he would make about as many converts as a she mule, has colts.

In the annual messages of our Governor's, the objects of internal improvement, in this section of the State, have not received that notice from the executive, to which they were justly entitled. Nine new counties have been formed upon the Coosa & Tallapoosa, in the Creek nation; some of which now rank in wealth, population and respectability, with the first of the State. In addition to the above, Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, have become united in their interest, with all those Counties, which look to the Coosa River and the Rail Roads Connected with it. Still more wealth and consequence, is now attached to the Coosa, from the fact, that all the Ga. Cherokee counties, are rapidly settling & looking to that river as their channel of trade. There being a Steam Boat navigation, from Mobile to Wetumpka and a Rail Road from that place up the Coosa to overcome its obstructions now in construction. It only remains for the north, to be in completing a Rail Road, from Green's ferry on the Coosa to the Tennessee, at or near Gunters Landing, and that communication is complete. The trade then of the northern counties, and all of the Tennessee River, above that place, can then choose its best and easiest markets, whether it be, the long one down that River and the Mississippi to N. Orleans, or the short one, by the Rail Road, now in a way of completion from above the ten Islands to Wetumpka.

Above the ten Islands, an ascending and descending navigation, can be had for most of the year to the junction, of the two great Rivers forming the Coosa. One of those Rivers, is now navigable, and but twelve miles, separates it from the Tennessee. That can easily be overcome by a Rail Road. Thus two points of communication, can be made with the Coosa and Tennessee Rivers. The Hiwassee Rail Road, the great Charleston Rail Road, the lateral branch above Rome on the Coosa, with others now in survey, are forming a "complete web" of internal improvement. These, in time, if we unite with them, will make this side of the State, wealthy, influential, and the centre of a grand transportation market.

If we may so say, we land lock, most of Tennessee and Georgia; and if we can only clear the obstructions of the Coosa, or overcome them, by a chain of Rail Roads, which shall unite with the great Charleston Rail Road, we shall then, possess a country inferior to none, either in plenty, wealth, or prosperity.

In the apportionment, to be made at the next Legislature, as there cannot be more than thirty three Senators and one hundred Representatives, the ratio must be largely increased. This will be still further enlarged, when we recollect, that each county, however small it is, will be entitled to one Representative. Several counties will fall under the ratio, which would entitle them to a Representative, but having one given them by the Constitution; this must of course make the ratio larger for other counties. Many of the old, must therefore lose members. Both Houses, having now, nearly the number fixed by the Constitution, we cannot do, as has heretofore been done, encrease the numbers, and thus keep down the ratio. Hereafter, there will be no resource, except to make the ratio larger and larger. For we cannot suppose, that the members from those counties that will lose, will dare to muzzle the words, that confine the number to one hundred, in one house, and thirty three in the other. If so, the people would teach them, the interpretation of that oath, which is taken to support the Constitution. As far, as the Senatorial branch is concerned, we would suppose, that Talladega and Tallapoosa, Benton and Randolph, St. Clair and Cherokee, Blount and DeKalb, Marshall and Morgan, would be united to make Senr. Dist's. The only fear is, (that under the ratio, that must be fixed) whether even, any two of these joined, will make a sufficient ratio for a Senator. Benton from the number of votes given, in the most populous of all those named; and if she and Randolph would not be sufficient; Benton and Cherokee would.

For the Republican.
A. CARD.

From a sense of justice to myself, I feel bound, in this public manner to set at rest a false report thrown into circulation in the town of Jacksonville, which is this, that I had, or was about to secretly abscond from this country, which report as above stated is utterly false and groundless.

My Mother, a widow, (with whom I live) having unfinished business in the State of Georgia, I had determined, this summer so soon as my crop was in a condition to be left, to go into that State and to attend to it further, and am now on my way for that purpose. I will return in about two weeks. All those with whom I have had business, or conversed since the above report was circulated are perfectly satisfied of its falsity and it is for the purpose of preventing its broader extension that I have thought proper to publish this card.

August 2nd, 1838.

W. B. BURDEN.

HONEST, HONEST DANIEL.
It will be remembered that Mr. WEBSTER, in vindicating his votes against supplies for the army during the last war, said, in his reply to Mr. CALHOUN, that he wanted to meet England on the seas, and his object was to turn the army supplies into naval appropriations!! "It was the boast of Eng-

land," he said, "that

"Her march was on the mountain wave,
Her home was on the deep."

"and there," said Mr. WEBSTER, "I would have paid her a visit."

To this pretext to excuse votes calculated to leave our Northern frontier open to the enemy and put Ohio, New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont under British keeping, as Massachusetts was by the lodgment at Castine, we answered, that when we beat the enemy at sea, Mr. WEBSTER and his friends thought it unbecoming to rejoice at our naval victories. But to prove that Mr. WEBSTER was against the country in the war, both at sea and on land, we see the journal quoted by one of our exchange papers.—Globe.

"If the editor of the Federal paper in this village, has, in reality, any curiosity to see Mr. Webster's vote against appropriating a million of dollars for the support of the navy in 1814, we refer him to the journal of the 13th Congress, 20th page, date, 7th of January, 1814. Perry's victory was achieved the September previous; Mr. Webster, therefore, literally refused to vote money to keep Perry's flag ship—out of which his admirers have, insultingly to the navy, made him a cane—a float; and for the further gratification of this editor it may be stated that, if he will prosecute his researches in this same journal, he will find the great Whig, then as now, always against the country—and that during the whole of that trying period, he employed, as he does now, all his great talents, in harassing and crippling the Government, and that during the whole of it, he never cast a solitary patriotic vote."

From the Jacksonville.
THE CONVENTION.

At a public meeting assembled at the court house in the town of Bellefonte on Tuesday the 7th day of August, 1838, in accordance to previous notice, on motion of Judge Russell the Rev. Thomas M. King was appointed Chairman and A. F. Sewell Secretary.

The Hon. Jas. Russell, Dillard Brooks, Esq., the Rev. C. L. Roach, R. T. Scott, John Bridges John Berry, John Justice, Francis Renshaw, Thos. Eustace, E. G. Kyle, A. F. Sewell, Esq., Col. B. Snodgrass, Col. James Smith, Major John Hudson, Gen. J. P. Frazier, and Charles M. Cross, who were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of this meeting, reported the following:

1st. Resolved, That this meeting highly approves the proposition to hold a convention at Huntsville on the 20th September, for the purpose of considering and devising some means for the accomplishment of such works as are believed to be essentially necessary to secure the most lasting and solid advantages to the commercial, agricultural, mechanical, and general interest of this country.

2d. Resolved, That this meeting appoint nine delegates to represent Jacksonville in said convention.

3d. Resolved, That Col. David Caulfield, the Rev. C. L. Roach, Col. James Smith, Col. E. W. Williams, the Rev. Thomas M. King, R. T. Scott, E. G. Kyle, Thomas Eustace, and David Larkins, Esqrs. be appointed delegates to attend the Convention at Huntsville on the 20th of Sept. next.

4. Resolved, That the delegates from Jacksonville in the proposed convention be instructed to co-operate in any measure or agree in any plan, in their opinion best calculated to promote the objects of said convention.

5th. Resolved, That the delegates from this county to the convention to be held in Huntsville on the 20th of September next, are hereby further instructed to oppose the completion of the Muscle Shoals Canal by an incorporated company; but to exert their best influence to have it completed by the State.

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary.

THOS. M. KING, Chairman.

A. F. SEWELL, Secretary.

MR. DUNCAN'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Duncan being a triumphant reply to the speech of Mr. Bond, from which the Whigs have calculated upon such wonderful effects, we thought proper to give it an extensive circulation and we hope our friends in different sections of the country will call and receive such quantities as they can circulate judiciously. We have more than enough to furnish every voter in the county with a copy, yet there are many of the Federalists so completely "joined to their idols," that they would not be "persuaded" though one should rise from the dead, and warn them of their errors. From such it is idle to expect a change. They "love darkness rather than light," and it would therefore be "casting pearls before swine" to attempt to enlighten them. For many others, however, whose consciences are not seared, and whose minds are not totally bewildered, there is hope. The speech may be of service in the hands of all such. It will also be of great importance in the hands of the wavering and halting, to whichever side they may be inclining.

The present opposition party who pretend to be so much shocked at extravagance, have promised no retrenchment provided they obtain the ascendancy. Their conduct when in power affords the best criterion which so, Federalism will triumph spontaneously,

is furnished, by which to judge of their notions of economy With 8 years reform such as it is likely they would give us, we should be so far depressed as to be unable to recover ourselves, in a national point of view, for the following sixteen. It is not a little amusing, yet more disgusting, to hear the Federal party, with all their sanctions of strong and splendid governments, prating about extravagance.—Jeffersonian.

Col. Samuel Gwin of Mississippi, Cashier of the Union Bank of that State, and formerly receiver of public monies, died suddenly in this city, at the Exchange Hotel, on the evening of 24th inst. His illness lasted only three days. He had been in delicate health for several weeks previous to the last attack. The disease that carried him off was pronounced to be congestive fever of the most malignant type.—N. O. Bulletin.

THE WETUMPKA AND COOSA RAIL ROAD.

We learn between fifty and sixty additional hands, are to be placed on this road immediately. The directory deserves great credit for its zeal and perseverance in behalf of this highly important work. Surely the Legislature of Alabama will lend a helping hand at its next session, as the most limited capacity must readily perceive the imperious need of such a channel of communication. Will the State, formed to guard the rights and promote the welfare of the people, hesitate to foster some of the important works of internal improvement now on hand? She may stand a careless spectator, and calmly witness enterprises intended to enrich her, almost weighing to the very ground her citizens, yet her course cannot be justified on the strict principles of common right, not to speak of that fostering regard which ought to, or is ever supposed to inhabit the bosom of a parent. We hope for a change in the councils of our State, and trust that the approaching session may prove the harbinger of that change. From the members of Autauga, much will be expected; if they have not individually, their friends have made extensive pledges for their redemption, and something extra is expected from them. We hope they will exert themselves properly, for if they do not, we shall give them a passing notice, not in a captious spirit, but as one of the people, asking, yes, demanding a faithful discharge of their duties. The rights of Wetumpka have been long enough overlooked—some of the members elect have promised to place her in a different condition—we shall see.—Wet. Sen.

FEDERALISM AND DEMOCRACY

MR. JEFFERSON has truly observed that these two principles are undying. They are at the bottom of all our contentions; and never were they more clearly defined than in the present conflict. It is the few against the many; privilege against right; monopoly against equal advantages. This main principle should be kept in view in all our contentions. The people should never lose sight of this cardinal difference. These distinctions are in human nature. The timid by constitution are afraid of Democratic energy; they would take refuge in, and support themselves on, a strong Government. The ambitious and the sordid, again, wish to distort Government from its legitimate ends to their factious and pecuniary purposes. They wish to convert it into a convenient and resistless engine to subvert their personal interests and purposes. They laugh at principle, and mock at patriotism. They believe in no possible Government but one, of force and corruption. Restless at living even under the name of a Republic, they would pervert it into a substantial resemblance of their favorite monarchial and aristocratical models. From these two classes of people, liberty is ever in danger; their actions and designs they must always watch with an unsleeping eye.

On the other side, the natural guardians of freedom are men of high intellect, firm resolution, and incorruptible principles, who do not expect too much for human nature; and who have the sagacity to perceive that, with some of the evils inseparable from the constitution of man and nature, liberty is the best incentive to exertion, the strongest protection of order and property; the most effectual guarantee and sanction of the rights and prosperity of all. To these we have added the great mass of the people, who live by honest industry; and are not directly exposed to the debauching influences of intrigue and corruption. These are determined to their preference of free institutions and those who defend them, by an honest instinct; a plain, strong, good sense, which guides them with more certainty than the sophistries of the pleader or the seductions of the corrupt. Why is it that, though the Federalists have had in their employ, almost from the beginning, nearly all the newspapers, nearly all the lawyers, nearly all the arts of seduction and the means of corruption, the Democracy, in the long run, has always triumphed? Whenever there is a village at a cross road, that boasts of a lawyer, a doctor, and a merchant, Federalism is at work; and yet the farmers, and those who live by the sweat of the brow, are ever faithful to their Democratic preferences. The answer to the question which we have stated is obvious, and is to be found in the explanation we have just given. The people are essentially honest and Democratic; and when they cease to be so, Federalism will triumph spontaneously,

and without any of the ridiculous arts and extravagant efforts which are resorted to now by its desperate advocates.—Globe.

GENERAL GAINES.

The Mobile Chronicle contains the following fine compliment to this gallant officer:

"Trace the career of this true patriot and soldier from its commencement in early youth, thro' a long course of years, to an honorable and honored old age, and we can find him the same—prompt and active at the first call of duty, with an eye single to his country's good, and a singular disregard of personal considerations.—The story of his life is one unbroken series of toil and application diversified, it is true, by splendid episodes enacted on the battle field.—His character is of those we delight to contemplate, oasis amid the desert of our selfish natures; and much as we hear of patriotism and disinterested devotion to country among statesmen and politicians; the impersonation of it must be looked for in that noble and enabling profession, the conduct of whose members daily exhibited amid toil and suffering, sacrifices and deprivations, the sentiments boasted in "carpeted chambers" surrounded by all the endearing relations of social and domestic life.

The death of Com. JOHN ROGERS was officially announced by the Navy Department on the 24th inst. He died in Philadelphia, Aug. 1, and was buried on the 3d with Military and Naval honors. The orders for this purpose, is used by Com. Stewart, commanding at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and by Gen. Prevost of the Pennsylvania militia, are published in the Philadelphia papers.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been given to the undersigned by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of St. Clair county, on the 30th day of June last, on the Estate of Andrew Mayes deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred payment.
August 23d 1838.—St.

MOSES DEAN, Admr.

BESHA, BRADFORD & CO,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, before their accounts are given out for collection. Money I want, money I must have and money I will have.
August 16th 1838.—St.

JAMES D. JUSTICE.

LOOK HERE.

WE have just received from the North a substantial stock of

GOODS,

embracing almost every article usually kept in our line of business. Fully relying on our ability to give satisfaction both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to come in and examine our stock.
WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—td.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at which place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.
Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—td.

NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on the N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage.
May 10, 1838.

EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS large and commodious Tavern Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber; & he hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage. The house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it.
Talladega, June 7, 1838.

JAMES LAWSON.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN, HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of one secures the attention of both.
March 22d, 1838.

E. T. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door to the New-York Store.
June 7, 1838.—td.

POETRY.

The following truly spirited and noble lines "To a Dead Eagle," are extracted from a poem by Thomas Campbell, in the last Knickerbocker. They are worthy of the writer's reputation, and of the popular magazine in which they are first presented to American readers.

"FALLEN as he is, the king of birds still seems
Like royalty in ruins. Though his eyes
Are shut, that look undazzled on the sun,
He was the sultan of the sky, and earth
Paid tribute to his cry. It was perched
Higher than human conqueror ever built
His bannered fort. Where Atlas' top looks o'er
Zahara's desert to the equator's line,
From thence the winged despot marked his prey,
Above th' encampments of the Bedouins, ere
Their watch-fires were extinct, or camels knelt
To take their loads, or horsemen scoured the plain,
And there he dried his feathers in the dawn,
While yet the unawakened world was dark below

"And figuring his flight, the mind is filled
With thoughts that mark the pride of wingless
man.
True, the carried aeronaut can mount as high;
But what's the triumph of his volant art?
A rash intrusion on the realms of air.

His homeless vehicle, a silken toy,
A hubbub bursting in the thunder cloud;
His course has no volition, and he drifts
The passive plying of the wind. Not such
Was this proud bird: he clove the adverse storm,
And cuffed it with his wings. He stopped his
flight

As easily as the Arabreins his steed,
And stood at pleasure 'neath Heaven's zenith,
like,

A lamp, suspended from its azure dome;
While underneath him the world's mountains
lay

Like molehills, and her streams like lucid threads,
Then downward, faster than a falling star,
He neared the earth, until his shape distinct
Was blackly shadowed on the sunny ground;
And deep terror hushed the wilderness,
To hear his nearer 'whoop. Then, up again
He soared and wheeled. There was an air of
scorn

In all his movements, whether he threw round
His crested head to look behind him, or
Lay vertical, and sportively displayed
The inside whiteness of his wing declined,
In gyres and undulations full of grace,
An object beautifying Heaven itself.

"He—reckless who was victor, and above!
The hearing of their guns—saw fleets engaged
In flaming combat. It was nought to him
What carnage, Moore or Christian strewed their
decks;

But if his intellect had matched his wings
Methinks he would have scorned man's vaunted
power

To plough the deep; his pinions bore him down
To Algeria's warlike, or the coral groves
That blush beneath the green of Bona's waves,
And traversed in an hour a wider space
Than yonder gallant ship, with all her sails
Waving the winds, can cross from morn till eve.

His bright eyes were his compass, earth his chart,
His talons anchored on the stormiest cliff,
And on the very light-house rock he perched,
When winds churned white the waves.

From Madame Junot's Memoirs of Celebrated
Women.

MARYNA MINISZECH.

The adventure of this extraordinary Polish lady, belong to the romance of biography. Her father was an ambitious man, whose ruling passion was flattered by a fortune teller, predicting that his daughter, then a child, should wear a crown. From that moment the idea took possession of his brain, and he not only anticipated the fulfillment of the prediction, but had his daughter reared up in the expectation of her high destiny. It is scarcely to be wondered that the girl also became inculcated with this fever of ambition; but that they should have ultimately accomplished the object for which alone they lived, is strange. Their diseased aspirations found a congenial subject in the person of an impostor, who pretended to be Dmitry, the murdered son of Ivan the Fourth; with whom the father of Maryna contracted his daughter in marriage, on condition of his obtaining possession of the usurped throne of Muscovy. The artificial sympathy which these two deluded creatures entertained for each other, ripened into a strong natural affection; and the overthrow of the usurper and the accession of the pretended rightful heir to the throne of Ivan, realized their dreams of greatness. Their felicity was, however, short-lived. So soon as the usurper's fate was sealed, doubts were raised as to the legitimacy of the claims of the new Czar; his pretensions would not bear scrutiny; plots were formed against him, and the unhappy man was murdered in the Kremlin. The subsequent career of his widow affords an extraordinary instance of the predominance of the ruling passion. On her way to her native country, she was captured by the troops of a man who, they stated, was her supposed murdered husband, recovered from his wounds. Being led into his presence, she was struck with amazement and disgust, at beholding a loathsome vile and ill-looking Jew—a brute from whose violence she had formerly rescued a young and helpless maiden. This wretch, stimulated only by desire of gain, and encouraged by the success of her husband, had proclaimed himself the murdered Czar, who was thus represented to have twice miraculously escaped the dangers of his enemies. The very extravagance of his pretensions seems to have aided his success; or the people was so eager for a Czar, that they grasped at the shadow of a sovereign. The Jew was at the gates of Moscow, backed by a victorious band of followers; and only wanted the assistance of Maryna to accomplish his object. Urged by her father's entreaties, and stimulated by her own thirst for power, she consented to be a party to the trick, and publicly acknowledged the hateful Jew as her identical husband.

She soon found, however, that the impostor sought money only, and not command, and that he had seized upon the vacant throne only to sell his abdication. This she resolved if possible, to prevent. Scornfully upbraiding him, she said, "Thou shalt either reign, or die;" and kept a strict guard upon all his movements. At last, in the confusion of a battle that ensued, the wretch contrived to escape, but Maryna, now mad for sovereignty, disguised herself as a soldier, pursued, and brought him back. In defence of her throne, she performed prodigies of valor; but was at length taken and condemned to death. The very night before her intended execution, she was liberated by one of her countrymen, who had loved her from a youth, and had followed her through all the vicissitudes of her fortune. She became his wife, and at the same time mistress of a horde of Cossacks, of which he was the chieftain. Not contented with a predatory rule, she planned and achieved the conquest of Astrakhan; where for a short time she once more reigned over a kingdom. But here too her power was of short duration; she was attacked and defeated by the Russians in a pitched battle; and escaping only with life, wandered with her husband and her infant over the frozen steeps of the Oural Mountains; where the miserable group perished by the hands of a troop of soldiers, and found a grave in the snowy desert. History does not furnish a more fearful lesson upon the miseries of false ambition, than in the life of this wretched woman; who, but for her father's folly might have equally adorned the world by her talents and her beauty.

ANECDOTE OF PITT.—William Pitt was one of the most popular of men among the elite of Parisian Society. An incident occurred while he was in the French Metropolis with Wilberforce, 1783, which is well worth repeating as one of the rarest of rarities. It is related in the recently published Life of Wilberforce, by his Sons. It was hinted to Pitt, through the intervention of Horace Walpole, that he would be an acceptable suitor for the hand of the daughter of the celebrated M. Necker. Necker was said to have offered to endow her with a fortune of fourteen thousand pounds per annum. But notwithstanding the elevation of the father, the great merits of the daughter, and the extent of the endowment, the British statesman withstood the temptation; and to the indirect proposition his reply was, "I am already married to my country."

Fifty thousand persons from Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, 5 States, it is estimated, travel north every summer. Average expense of each, \$500.

More American Antiquities.—Asiatic origin of the Northern Indians.—At Sagadahoc, on the Kennebec (Maine) eleven Indian graves have been found—some of the skeletons seven feet high—others sitting. On the head of one a copper kettle—also in the graves, stone arrow-heads, beads, nearly all indicating an existence subsequent to the invasions of the whites upon this continent. In the tribes of the extreme of our North we thus see the Asiatic extraction marked by the grave relics carried with the dead on the voyage to that other world from whose borne no traveller returns. The thought is pleasing to the dying leaving this existence, and its early traceable in all that pagantry of ceremony which the Egyptian observed—for they were a nation whose costly mauls, and cemeteries, and embalmings, and sarcophagi, and catacombs, seemed to indicate that their thoughts were more with the dead than the living—more immortal than earthly—resting in fixed and steadfast faith on the future, and noting time only by its funeral monuments as the true landmarks; as even in the midst of their feasts the corpse and its ceremonies were there to speed the revelry of the banquet, and every act of life, public or private, seemed even tinged with the dominant idea that soothed and shaded the warm ambition of that heated clime with a subdued philosophy that could look on the inevitable destiny of all with composure, and even welcome it with joy. The spirits of the dead are beautifully painted on the Papyrus found in the coffins, under the character of reapers, harvesting with the sickle of eternity the fruits of their good actions in this life: an allegory full of poetry and sublimity.—N. Y. Ev. Star.

Fourth of July Heroes.—It is not a little amusing to a person of any justness of taste, to read the hyperbolic patriotism with which the Fourth of July is annually greeted in some of the newspapers. There is no language too extravagant to express the exultation of some of these writers, at the advent of this great day. Many of the rhapsodies are perfectly unintelligible, being made up of all the flowers of rhetoric and all the figures of speech of which the language is capable.—One these delighted editors in Elizabeth Town, Illinois, indulges his enthusiasm in the following eloquent strain: "Flushed with joy at the invincibility of their ancestors' armies, the Roman People offered sacrifice to their deities, and as the incense curled on sublimely through the silvery bowels of the firmament, there seemed to gush out streams of affection, which each one deemed the perennial safeguard of their liberties." The Editor of the Louisville Journal, a

wight of most excellent humor, but withal, at times, right caustic, having read the above effusion, annotates upon it and its author, in the words following, to wit:

"The chap, that writes these things, is very much in the habit of calling his neighbors 'asses;' but we do think, that, of all the asses that ever brayed or munched this-les, he himself is the greatest. We are credibly informed, that, after his birth, not another ass was foaled in any part of the world for ten years; the whole asinine material of the universe was used up in his composition. Nature exhausted herself in that one effort. If he were to be cut up into ten thousand pieces, each piece would start up a separate and good-sized jackass."

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Rome, Floyd County, Georgia.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the COMMERCIAL HOTEL has for some time past, been open and ready for the reception of boarders and transient custom, and for the liberal patronage already bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks to the Public, and solicits a continuance of the same. He would embrace the present opportunity of saying to his friends, that his accommodations in future will be such, as will satisfy even the most fastidious. His house is large and commodious and was built expressly for the business; the rooms being large and airy, and well calculated for the accommodation of families who wish to spend a Summer season among the mountains, and partake of the pure lime-stone water. His Table will at all times be supplied with the very best the country affords, and every exertion will be made to conduce to the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with a call. His stables will be attended by a faithful and attentive Ostler, and provided supplied in plenty. He therefore feels himself authorized in soliciting public patronage.

FRANCIS BURKE.

Rome, June 28th, 1838.—6t.

William Neal & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

LOOKING-GLASSES,

NO. 27 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of the

Merchants' Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices and their Glasses insured from breaking to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the glass and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rates, shall be duly paid in Glasses at Manufacturer's prices, which, of course, must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack & forward them at our risk of breakage.

\$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Jacksonville, on Saturday last 19th inst. a mulatto boy named CY, belonging to Thomas Crutchfield of Athens, Tennessee. Said boy

is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has but one hand; all the fingers of his right hand was burnt off when young, and also the thumb except a small part, but he still uses it nearly as well as the other; his voice is somewhat fine, and when spoken to he has rather a down countenance.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the above described boy, either to me in this place, or to Thomas Crutchfield, of Athens East Tennessee.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD.

Jacksonville, Ala. May 24, 1838.—4t.

10,000 Yds. Bagging,

1500 Coils Rope, 500 lbs. Twine, Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers.

SHORTER & BANCROFT.

July 19, 1838.—4m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

Baker et al vs. J. N. THE CHANCERY COURT

vs. FOR THE COUNTY OF BENTON.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties, that at the last term of the Circuit Court for said County, an account was ordered to be taken in the above entitled cause. I have therefore appointed Saturday, the first day of September next to take said account, at my office in the Town of Jacksonville; when and where all parties concerned are required to attend, with their accounts, exhibits, proofs and vouchers: to the end that a final decree can be had at the next term of said Court.

Attest: JAMES CROW, Clerk & Master.

Aug. 8th, 1838.—4t.

J. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties.

Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.

Aug. 2, 1838.—4t.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL

ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,

Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

*The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above for, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

DR. A. P. HILLMAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, at the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. McGehee.

Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S

Description and Treatment of Fevers viz:

1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever; 2ndly Bilious Fever; and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1. Of Intermittent or Ague and Fever.—I consider all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off once in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue together, or if there be no chill at all.

Sometimes, fever of this character continues 24 or even 36 hours, without any intermission, and sometimes it occurs only every third day.

Nine-tenths of the fevers of this State, and most of the States of this Union, partake more or less of the intermittent character; and, in all their various appearances, the treatment should be the same.

This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile, giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels, and thereby communicating health and strength to the whole system.

Its more like a charm than a medicine.

It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bowels as a purgative during which time the patient feels no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine, has determined me in future, to prepare it only in the form of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the following manner—

Pound 12 pills well, put it into a vial, and pour two common size table spoon-fuls of whiskey or water to it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a purge, before he commences the use of this medicine, I have no objection, but it is rarely if ever necessary. He can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suitable for a sick person, without the least danger, or suffering the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or common size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours, both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks; children 8 or 10 years old will take 30 or 40 drops, and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops, and infants 3 or 4 weeks old, will take from 3 to 6 drop; repeated and continued, as recommended for grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or return of this disease, whether they are cured in this way or any other way, it would be well to continue taking three or four doses a day until the strength and complexion are restored, and particularly, if the person has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons, of a common attack of the ague and fever.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposition, previous to the onset of this disease; & frequently chills or shivers for a day or two after. When this disease is properly formed, it rarely yields to any treatment under 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still a much more obstinate and dangerous disease than bilious fever, and apparently more mild in the commencement.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with scarcely any remission or intercession, with great prostration of body, and dejection of mind. It may be well to observe that Typhus fever is most common in winter and spring, and Bilious fever in the summer and fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the fever is not broke and runs into the second stage; it is apt to assume a yellowish brown color, and in the third and last stage a yellow, and particularly, if they are of a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, after attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stomach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much alike in their first stage that physicians often differ as to their real character, nor does it matter materially, because the treatment of both should be pretty much the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does not require, nor will it bear as much strong, sickening, prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two diseases, I give a purge, or one or two doses of calomel, or some other medicine that will operate upon the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more strong medicine (particularly in Typhus fever) and am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such operating medicines do more harm than good. After thus operating upon the stomach and bowels (and a few days, if several days have elapsed, and my patient becomes very weak) I commence with the pills or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is 8 doses in each 24 hours; with a regular use of Virginia Snake root, or some other sweating tea, such as sassafras or balm. Should the patient suffer much with pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 20 or 25 drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person, (children should take less corresponding with their age,) and should he become much debilitated from a continuation of the disease, and particularly, if the hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, continuing all the time to use the pills or drops as recommended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases, that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the disease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or lasting coldness in the extremities. In the treatment of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels to be in rather a cosive, than a laxative state. But should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts or oil, or open them by injections; and if they be too laxative give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three or four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, if Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, be once fixed in the system, it requires time and patience to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can reasonably be expected, will be effected by me.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases of debility; particularly so in those cases produced by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient, continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons travelling thro' sickly districts of country, would do well to use this medicine as a preventive.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers when formed will prevent the formation of them, if taken in time. If used as a preventive, 3 or 4 doses a day, will be sufficient, continued for 7 or 8 days in succession, after which time, it may be discontinued for 10 or 12 days, then use it again, as before directed, and so on; until the sickly season has passed over.

Of late much has been said about congestive fever, torpor of this, that, or some other organ; but it is only a new name for an old disease, or symptoms of disease. I have observed no material change in fevers unless we include the cold plague and cholera in that class of disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be found very beneficial.

I am aware that this mode of prescribing, and this

medicine (if known) would be objected to by physicians, yet I have no doubt, if the practice properly carried out agreeable to these directions, will be found far more successful than the practice, or any other now known, even if the physician, to assert that such will be the result, and practice shall have been fairly tested.

There is neither arsenic, or any other poisonous nature in this medicine. Women in any situation may take it with perfect safety, as it is entirely harmless, and if double the quantity recommended was taken, no bad effect would be produced by it.

Experience of more than 40 years, and having resided and practiced medicine in various latitudes and climate, ought to enable me to judge some degree of certainty, the most successful mode of treating fevers, and the foregoing is the result of experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so simple and plain, that they cannot be misunderstood by any person.

Some persons may consider, the price of this medicine high, but it is not so, nor will it be considered after its efficacy has been experienced. Price per box \$1.50.

JNO. SAPPINGTON, Baline County, Mo.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this medicine, have been tendered, but I have not space to insert only the following from the Hon. Wm. H. Hays, Register of the Land Office for the Benton District, Mo., which seems to embrace the opinion of many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, and having seen Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify, that I believe there has never yet been any medicine so efficacious in the cure of fevers as this, which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever, reduced in the course of from 24 to 48 hours; and in cases of fever in which I have known it used, it has never failed to effect a cure, so far as known to me, a shorter time than any other medicine I have known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons labouring under fever, as the best remedy known to me.

JOEL H. HAYDEN, Howard County, Mo., Sept. 25, 1835.

The above medicines can be obtained by order of single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Elam, Jacksonville Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle, Baline County, Ala.

June 6th, 1838.

A PROPOSITION.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

The publisher of the American Journal of Productive Industry, published at Maryville Tennessee, in octavo form, devoted to Agriculture, the Arts, and Domestic Economy, and designed to teach, what to do, how to do it, and to do, proposes to give certain sums of money, conditionally, to every Lyceum and Society, having for its object, or one of its objects, the encouragement of industry, or, the diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Societies accepting the conditions, are to become the Agents of the Publisher, in distributing the bounty given, in premiums, for whatever object they may deem best calculated to promote the end in view. They are likewise to become the collecting Agents of the publisher, and will be allowed to retain the amount, which is proposed to be given them, out of the money so collected.

To all societies that may collect forty, or a greater number of subscribers to the Journal, which is published at \$2 a year, in advance, one dollar per copy will be allowed them for their services.

For procuring thirty subscribers \$25 will be given.

For twenty subscribers \$15; and, for ten subscribers \$5 will be allowed.

It will be necessary that the price of subscription, and the Treasurer's receipt for the amount deposited with him, which the Society is to retain, should accompany each order, which should be post paid and addressed.

M. M. TEER, Maryville, Tenn.

MILLER & HURD,

PROPRIETORS OF THE MARBLE QUARRIES, RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for Tombstones, Door & Window Sills &c.

Their charges will be moderate, and their terms cash only.

M. D. SIMPSON is our Authorized Agent in Wetumpka, who can give any information required, and receive orders.

Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the quarry at West-Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan Northrop's new buildings.

NOTICE.

M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorized Agent to transact my business during my absence from home.

JOSEPH WHITE, May 31, 1838.—4t.

JOHN COCHRAN

AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL, HAVE associated themselves together, in the practice of the Law. They will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial Circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square.

Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—4t.

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838.

ON the petition of Francis B. Walker to the Judge of the County Court, for an Order to compel the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased, to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: The West half of the North-west quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 East and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. 1, T. 15, R. 4 E. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition, that on the first Monday in September next, the Court determine on the legality of the contract.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk. June 7, 1838.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

25,00

25,00

25,00

25,00

25,00

25,00

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1838.

Whole No. 85

L. II. No. 33

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

\$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid in advance, and no subscription is discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an agreement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over 12 lines, \$1.50 for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements handed in without directions as to number of insertions, will be published until forbidden or charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Hot Springs Sulphur Springs.

The undersigned having recently purchased these Springs, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of the Valley, that he has a few comfortable houses, that will be completed by the 15th of August, for the accommodation of those who may wish to resort to them with their families. These Springs are 6 miles from Jacksonville, on the leading road to Huntsville, 4 miles from Alexandria, at which place, any number of guests can be accommodated. The neighborhood of Alexandria is settled by wealthy, hospitable, and genteel families, who have hitherto shown, and will no doubt continue to show the utmost cheerfulness in receiving such as prefer an evening ride to a location at the Springs. Persons can be accommodated within a mile of the Springs should it be preferred.

There are numbers attending these Springs who are in the neighborhood, and hundreds have been away for the want of accommodation. The proprietor would beg leave to say to the community, that these Springs were bought without any improvements, and not having possession of being at a distance, found it impossible to make any other accommodation than will be afforded, as soon as the nature of the case will permit, for as many as may wish to attend.

The water of these Springs is admitted by the best of judges acquainted with mineral waters, not to be inferior to any of the White Sulphur Springs of the U. S. The best evidence of its virtue is the number of cures effected by it within a short time, an account of which will be laid before the public at some future time.

JOHN SCHENCK.

Aug. 9, 1838.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—1t.

Aug. 9, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Seaborn Williams, living on Tarapin Creek, a dark brown mare, Poney 4 feet 5 inches high, with a large bell on, appraised to twenty-five Dollars.

August, 23d 1838.—3t.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Talladega & Jacksonville STAGE LINE.

Leaves Jacksonville every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation, and facility in his power, to all who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.

May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL ALLEN.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—4t.

BACON.

25,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Apply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, Jacksonville, Alabama.

June 21, 1838.—4t.

THOMAS A. WALKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit.

His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

NOTICE.

Come and examine the good articles we have for sale.

WE HAVE just received 25,000 pounds of GOOD BACON, 3,000 pounds of which are Canned Hams. One hundred Sacks of prime COFFEE. Seven Hogheads of N. Orleans Sugar. 30 Bbls. of Tennessee Whiskey. 7 Bbls. of Northern Whiskey. Ten Sacks of feathers. 20 Barrels of Wine and Brandy and Gin. We have a fine assortment of DRY GOODS, all of which we are determined to sell low for cash. Also a quantity of Kings Salt and Tennessee Castings.

Gunters Landing, August 10th 1838.—4t.

HUGH HENRY & SON.

William Neal & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING-GLASSES.

NO. 27 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business. Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices and their Glasses insured from breaking to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

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July 19, 1838.—4m.

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Baker et al vs. Wm. Porter. IN THE CHANCERY COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF BENTON.

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Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. June 7, 1838. m3m.—\$6 00.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN

For Sale at this Office.

JOE PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH SPEED, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

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This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile, giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels, and thereby communicating health and strength to the whole system.

It is more like a charm than a medicine. It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bowels as a purgative; during which time the patient feels no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine, has determined me in future, to prepare it only in the form of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the following manner:—

Pound 12 pills well, put it into a vial, and pour two common size table spoon-fuls of whiskey or water to it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a pill or purge, before he commences the use of this medicine, I have no objection, but it is rarely if ever necessary. He can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suitable for a sick person, without the least danger, or suffering the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or common size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours, both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks; children 8 or 10 years old will take 30 or 40 drops, and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops, and infants 3 or 4 weeks old, will take from 3 to 6 drops; repeated and continued, as recommended for grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or return of this disease, whether they are cured in this way or any other way, it would be well to continue taking three or four doses a day until the strength and complexion are restored, and particularly, if the person has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons of a common attack of the ague and fever.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposition, previous to the onset of this disease; frequently chills or sensations for a day or two after. When this disease is properly formed, it rarely yields to any treatment under 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still a much more obstinate and dangerous disease than bilious fever, and apparently more mild in the commencement.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with scarcely any remission or intercession, with great prostration of body, and depletion of mind. It may be well to observe, that Typhus fever is most common in winter and spring, and Bilious fever in the summer and fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the fever is not broke and runs into the second stage; it is apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third and last stage of fevers, and particularly, if they are of a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, after attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stomach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much alike in their first stage that physicians often differ as to their real character, nor does it matter materially, because the treatment of both should be pretty much the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does not require, nor will it bear as much strong, sickening, prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two last diseases, I give a pill, or one or two doses of calomel, or some other medicine that will operate on the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more strong medicine (particularly in Typhus fever) and am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such operating medicines, do more harm than good. After thus operating upon the stomach and bowels (and even without it, if several days have elapsed, and my patient becomes very weak) I commence with the pill or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is 8 doses in each 24 hours with a regular use of Hygieine Snake root, or some other sweating, such as Virginia sage or balm. Should the patient suffer much with pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 20 or 30 drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person, (children should take less corresponding with their age,) and should be become much debilitated from a continuation of the disease, and particularly, if the hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, continuing all the time to use the pills or drops as recommended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases, that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the disease.

Dislistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or lasting coldness in the extremities. In the treatment of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels to be in rather a costive than a laxative state. But should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts or oil, or open them by injections, and if they be too laxative give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three or four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, If Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, become fixed in the system, it requires time and patience to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly so in these cases produced by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient, continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons travelling thro' sickly districts of country, would do well to use this medicine as a preventative.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers when formed will prevent the formation of them, if taken in time. If used as a preventative, 3 or 4 doses a day, will be sufficient, continued for 3 or 5 days in succession, after which time, it may be discontinued.

for 10 or 12 days, then use it again, as before directed, and so on, until the sickly season has passed over.

Of late much has been said about congestive fever, or torpor of this, that or some other organ, but it is only a new name for an old disease, or symptoms of disease. I have observed no material change in fevers unless we include the cold plague and cholera in that class of disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be found very beneficial.

I am aware that this mode of prescribing, and this medicine (if known) would be objected to by many physicians, yet I have no doubt, if the practice is properly carried out agreeable to these directions; it will be found far more successful than the purgative one, or any other now known, even if the physician sits all the time by the patients bedside. And I consider it no hazzard of reputation as a man or a physician, to assert that such will be the result, when this practice shall have been fairly tested.

There is neither arsenic, or any other article of a poisonous nature in this medicine. Women in any situation may take it with perfect safety, as it is entirely harmless, and if double the quantity recommended, was taken, no bad effect would be produced by it.

Experience of more than 42 years, and having resided and practised medicine in various degrees of latitude and climate, ought to enable me to judge with some degree of certainty, the most successful mode of treating fevers, and the foregoing is the result of my experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so simple and plain, that they cannot be misunderstood by any person. Some persons may consider, the price of this medicine high, but it is not so, nor will it be so considered, after its efficacy has been experienced. Price per box \$1.50.

JNO. SAPPINGTON, Saline County, Mo.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this medicine, have been tendered but I have thought fit to insert only the following from the Rev. JOEL H. HAYDEN, Register of the Land Office for the Springfield District, Mo., which seems to embrace the opinions of many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, both west & south, and having heard much said in favor of Dr. Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify, that I believe there has never yet been any medicine offered to the public so efficacious in the cure of fevers as that which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever and ague, cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours, and in all cases of fever in which I have known it used, it has never failed to effect a cure, so far as known to me, in a shorter time than any other medicine I have ever known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons laboring under fever, as the best remedy known to the public.

JOEL H. HAYDEN. Howard County, Mo., Sept. 26, 1835.

The above medicines can be obtained by the doz. or single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Elam, Jacksonville Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle Belleville, De Kalb County Ala.

June 6th, 1838.

A PROPOSITION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

The publisher of the American Journal of Productive Industry, published at Maryville Ten. on alternate weeks, in octavo form, devoted to Agriculture, the Arts, and Domestic Economy, and designed to teach, what to do, how to do, and when to do, proposes to give certain sums of money, conditionally, to every Lyceum and Society, having for its object, or one of its objects, the encouragement of industry, or, the diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Societies accepting the conditions, are to become the Agents of the Publisher, in distributing the bounty given, in premiums, for whatever object they may deem best calculated to promote the end in view. They are likewise to become the collecting Agents of the publisher, and will always be allowed to retain the amount which is proposed to be given them, out of the moneys they may collect.

To all societies that may collect forty, or any greater number of subscribers to the Journal, which is published at \$2 a year, in advance, one dollar per copy will be allowed them for such services.

For procuring thirty subscribers \$25 will be given.

For twenty subscribers \$15; and, For ten subscribers \$5 will be allowed.

It will be necessary that the price of subscription, and the Treasurer's receipt for the amount deposited with him, which the Society is to retain, should accompany each order, which should be post paid and addressed.

M. M. TEER, Maryville Ten.

\$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Jacksonville, on Saturday last 19th inst. a mulatto boy named CY, belonging to Thomas Crutchfield of Athens, Tennessee. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has but one hand; all the fingers of his right hand was burnt off when young, and also the thumb except a small part, but he still uses it nearly as well as the other; his voice is somewhat fine, and when spoken to he has rather a down countenance.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the above described boy, either to me in this place, or to Thomas Crutchfield, of Athens East Tennessee.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, Jacksonville, Ala. May 24, 1838.—4t.

E. T. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door to the New-York Store.

June 7, 1838.—4t.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

The following extracts, from an oration, published in the Cahawba Democrat, gives a sketch of Washington and Jefferson which any American may be proud to own. We cannot to often freshen our memories with the name of the "Father of his Country," or with him, who was the leader, and great founder of the principles of Democracy.

The Declaration of Independence is the great solvent which disunited us from the parent country, and set us up in the dignity of sovereign States. It is our political eschatelon on which is engraven the freemans decree and the tyrants reward. It is the great text book of our creed by which we must be judged before posterity's inexorable tribunal.

How admirable does it portray the character of its illustrious author, the lamented JEFFERSON.—What a fulness of glory was it to have been the author of such a noble instrument—who would exchange such glory for the proudest diadem of Europe's Potentates. But alas, the hand that penned it now lies powerless in the tomb. Yes he who was truly the apostle of liberty, the benefactor of mankind, and author of States Rights is gone hence—but while ashes sleep on the hills of Monticello, his monument is erected in the hearts of his countrymen. And where are his compeers in glory? those spirit stirring souls who so nobly sustained the cause of liberty and human rights—they too are hushed in death, the sod of the valley waves green above their heads. What a strange coincidence was it that the two venerable chiefs of the band, after they had seen fifty years pass unaltered over the results of their labors, should on the same day mutually lay down their lives together, in the midst of multitudes celebrating that jubilee which they had given to America. It is not impious to believe that Heaven had here made visible its supervision over our country, by manifesting its own right hand amongst us.

Thus have they been taken off, as time in her wayward course should chance to call, until the last bright link in the golden chain is broken. Five years ago, and the festal halls of our Republic were darkened by the curtains of mourning, for the last of the revered band. But—

"Can it be thought oblivion's vale will hide, One name affixed to that immortal scroll, Which the stern power of tyranny defied. No, 'twill last while man shall worship God, Or freedoms vales by unchained feet be trod."

There is yet one name so intimately associated with all that is memorable in our history, that to pass over it would be doing violence to the noblest feelings of our nature. And as beauty when unadorned is adorned the most, I will encumber with no titles the name of WASHINGTON. Years upon years may roll away, the seasons may again and again change the green mantle of summer for winters snowy shroud, centuries may be heaped upon centuries, kingdoms may fall and empires be built upon their ruins, and the world may never see another Washington.

The name of his military achievements is upon every tongue where the desire of liberty has been felt, but the excellence of his heart is particularly demonstrated by his untiring filial love.—When called to the command of his country's arms, we see him bending in tears by the side of his widowed mother, the guardian of his youth, when laying her hands upon his neck, the pious matron gives her parting injunction, "my son acquit yourself before your country and your God." And as the stately warrior pressed her trembling hand, we see the flash of chivalric valor lighting up his tear dimmed eye.

This inspiration expresses half his valor. "And when the battle cry and war drum hushed, And the cannon rolled back to its quarters, And the tyrant arm with its sceptre crushed, Retired to its home o'er the water."

When crowned with all the laurels of victory and mantled with the pageantry of a country's glory, we see, Washington returns to his mother, and as he approaches the thresholds of Mount Vernon's mansion, the neck of the warrior is seen to bend, the goodly matron comes with joy beaming through affections tears, spreads wide her arms to receive her son, her treasure, and cries—

"Give me the world & ask me where's my bliss, I'd clasp thee to my breast and answer this."

Thus exclaims a British Nobleman, no wonder America has the bravest heroes and greatest statesmen, when she has such mothers. In the history of our hero we find nothing of the Roman parricide, the Corcican adventurer, or any of those bloody heroes whom Heaven has from time to time permitted to scourge the earth. The chained Napoleon when Europe's sceptre was wrested from his grasp as he sat musing in his solitary abode, is said to have cast his eagle eye towards our land and breathed a sigh. Nay the stern hero wept when he thought of Washington, and well he might, he who had bared his iron arm and waded through the gore of his slaughtered countrymen, who Jugernaut like had driven his car over dismayed nations, bearing naught but death and desolation in his wake, surely he must have wept to compare his future fame with

that of Washington. Such was the father of our country, such the man under the branches of whose vine and fig tree we live.

From the Tennessee Sentinel.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

We would call the attention of our readers, in an especial manner, to the proceedings of a large public meeting of the citizens of the county of Bedford. It furnishes additional and animating proof that Tennessee is still disposed to adhere to and independently maintain her old sound democratic principles. The reasons assigned in the preamble and resolutions of the meeting to which we refer, it seems to us, must be perfectly satisfactory to every unprejudiced mind.—The committee by whom the preamble and resolutions were penned, had not only been the avowed, but devoted friends of Judge White. And why did they support him? First because he was a Republican, and they had confidence in his integrity, and believed him competent to discharge the highly important and responsible duties pertaining to the office of Chief Magistrate of the U. States. Moreover, they knew he had been the firm friend of him whom the people of Tennessee "de-lighted to honor," and whose Administration he sustained in all its most important and distinctive features, and, in a word, because they believed him to be a sterling democrat and patriot, in "whose spirit there is no guile." But now, strange to tell the friends of Judge White are charged with inconsistency, because they will not join with some of his real or pretended friends in elevating to the highest office in the gift of the people, the distinguished advocate of the United States Bank. How can they do this? Surely not without a renunciation of their principles. Are they in favor of a protective tariff? Mr. Clay is. Do they believe in a latitudinous construction of the constitution? Are they willing to worship at the shrine of a mammoth Bank institution, whose ponderous powers may be used to crush the liberties of the people? How then can the original friends of Judge White support a man whose political creed is most unquestionably at war with the doctrines they themselves have always advocated, and many of whom still profess to maintain? The time has come when the people should well consider and understand the things that pertain to the safety of our free institutions. They should guard with vigilant vigilance the elective franchise; they should feel that they are capable of self government, and never by their own indifference or unweariness, permit the power conferred to them by the Constitution, to be impaired or diminished. That "power is ever stealing from the many to the few," is a remark verified in the history of all governments, and under no form of government on earth can there be a greater necessity for intelligence and virtue and untiring watchfulness than in a republic. Let the people be true to themselves and there is nothing to fear; and let the republican party be true to itself, and there is nothing to apprehend. We confidently believe that Tennessee will maintain that high character which hitherto she has so justly deserved for her zealous devotion to republican principles. And we humbly trust that she may be long preserved from "war pestilence and famine," and that the sunshine of prosperity ever be hers, and her free institution may remain permanent as her everlasting hills.

POLITICAL HYPOCRISY.

There never was a more glaring instance of hypocrisy than is exhibited by journals ostensibly Democratic, and pretending to be of the school of Mr. JEFFERSON, yet advocating for the Presidency a man, or men, opposed to every cardinal principle of the Republican party. There are papers, especially in the South, whose whole influence with the people is founded upon their former opposition to a National Bank, internal improvements by the General Government, a protective tariff, etc. straining every nerve to advance to the Executive chair, Mr. Clay, who is identified with all these obnoxious measures, as their primo supporter. A grosser example of deception on one side, or of delusion on the other, we venture to say has never been presented. Principles, not men, was formerly considered a sound maxim; it has been modified by some to "principles and men;" but "men before or against principles," is a new version, reserved for the Richmond Whig the journals of that school. The editors profess to be strenuously opposed to all the doctrines upon which Mr. Clay prides himself. Yet those very men are moving heaven and earth to upset an Administration pledged to carry out the great principles of the Virginia school, for the purpose of exalting Mr. Clay, whose every doctrine is in direct opposition to the Jefferson standard. It is well known, for instance, that Mr. Clay, should he succeed, will propose to establish a National Bank; in fact, he has already offered the bid of a fifty million bank for the vote of the State of N. York. Such an institution, if established, will be inflicted upon us for the life of a generation perhaps for half a century; for, unlike other measures, it cannot be modified or rescinded. It is clothed with chartered immunity. It is vain, therefore, to say that he is supported with the intention of abandoning him should he not satisfy the Republican party. The taint which he will introduce into the Constitution cannot be eradicated; the evil which he

will inflict will live after him, and cannot be destroyed; unless by a remedy by many deemed revolutionary. Can Virginia, the head and leader of the old Republican party of the Union, permit herself to be thus cajoled out of her common sense and principle? Can she thus sacrifice her honor, her character, her intelligence, her prospects, for such a man as Henry Clay, who, to his defects of mind of character, and of the political principle, adds the taint of at least dubious opinions upon the tender and vital question of abolitionism? This were, indeed, an "unforced choice and fond of selection of evil." Such judicial blindness is scarcely conceivable. —Globe.

TENNESSEE—and Judge White.

There are strong signs in the firmament that Tennessee will not go for Mr. Clay, but for Mr. Van Buren. In this stage of the game, it is not therefore astonishing, that Judge White, who has been thrown out of the race by his own private feelings, should have authorized the Editor of the Nashville Banner (at Washington on the 3d of July,) to show his hand in favor of the Kentuckian. The Editor contends, that "the line of duty before the great body of the Opposition in Tennessee—the original Jackson men—was plain. It was, to maintain their attitude of determined hostility to the present Administration, to await the selection (in Dec., 1839) by their Whig brethren of a suitable candidate in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and then to throw all their weight into the scale of the opposing candidate"—of course, be he who he may. He affirms, that 4-5ths of the opposition in Tennessee are prepared to give to Mr. Clay "a hearty, united support in case he be the opposing candidate of Mr. V. B." "I cannot (says he) better give the grounds and reasons of this preference than by truly stating what I understand to be the present position and what will be the future course of our old friend Judge White, than whom an honest man more consistent politician does not live."—The assigned reasons are such as show that Judge White has determined to throw a complete somersets and abandon every republican principle which he ever professed.—In order to disguise his apostasy, he is compelled to say, that Mr. Van Buren is as objectionable on the score of the tariff and internal improvement as Mr. Clay?—that Mr. Clay (it is true) is "in favor of a U. S. Bank and Mr. Van Buren of the Sub-Treasury, or in other words, of a Government Bank; and that Judge White is opposed to both, but of the two esteems the former far less objectionable than the latter." But, it is known, that Mr. Van Buren and his friends expressly disclaim all idea of a Government Bank, (see the late "Address" by the Committee of the Republican members of Congress)—And Mr. White, (through his authorized organ, no doubt,) proceeds to state other grounds of preference for Mr. Clay, which are equally false and frivolous. The facts are, that Mr. Clay has never abandoned his tariff propensities—that he still maintains the constitutional right of establishing Internal Improvements—and that he is the avowed champion of a National Bank—against which, Judge White, in the olden time of his Republican principles, protested and fought with all his strength. Now, indeed, his opinions hang so loosely about him, that he assures his friends in Tennessee, through the same letter, "that he will never permit his vote to stand in the way of the wishes of his State, on that or any other question." In other words, that he is prepared to sacrifice by his vote the Constitution of his country, to propitiate the wishes of certain friends. Is this the old Roman Republican whom we once took him to be?—and is this the man whom the "Banner" now hails as one of the most honest men and most consistent politicians that ever lived?

We lament to see the infirmity of human nature, thus displayed in the derelictions of a man, who was once honored for his virtues. He has become the victim of private griefs, and misdirected ambition—and there seems to be no stopping place in his descent to the abyss. But thanks to the Banner! These singular developments must contribute to open the eyes of the Republicans of Tennessee.—They will pause and ponder—and whatever Judge White may wish, now that he has thrown off the mask, it seems impossible that they can go with him, Tennessee will never so openly abandon the principles of the Republican Party, as to throw herself into the arms of the Federalists—the National Bank men—the Tariffites, the Internal Improvement men, &c. &c. —Enquirer.

JUDGE WHITE'S SPEECH.

As this old gentleman still attracts some attention, on account of political bewitchment, his prominent movements have some claim upon the public press. We may as well, therefore, inform our readers, that he delivered a speech at Knoxville on the 1st of the present month, as remarkable for inconsistencies as any thing we ever read from any political deserter. We have time and room for but a hasty view of it.

The Judge commences by thanking God and his enemies, for the good health he enjoys. He seems to think that the blessing of "a kind Providence" upon "the poisoned arrows of his enemies," has renewed his life's lease for some ten or twenty years. He then brags to his hearers that he has not been a "simple automation" in the Senate, saying

only "yea or nay," but has made some speeches occasionally!

Speaking of the task which the Jackson administration had undertaken, he says:

"We solemnly pledged ourselves in the face of the world, that if we could obtain place and power, retrenchments & reform should be the order of the day. That the Augean stable should be thoroughly swept out and cleansed."

"Emblematic of what we intended to accomplish, we chose for our motto the broom, not one of the common material, but the Hickory broom."

Then comes the following sentence, which seems to have bubbled up from the drugs of bitterness at the bottom of his heart:

"Hickory, when young, is of all descriptions of wood the most tough, strong, and durable, but when old and worn eaten, the most brittle and worthless."

Similar mild and dignified allusions occur in other parts of the speech. Some of the following sentences are in a more vulgar strain than any thing we have lately seen from the Judge:

"You know what sort of a Democrat I am. I claim to be a Republican of the Jefferson school, such an one as my God and my education have made me. Modern Democrats are a different sect entirely. They are made at any time the Federal Executive needs them. He makes a modern Democrat out of an old Federalist, or any other worse material. You and I both know some, that not many years since were made out of anti-War Federalists, so rank, that during the late war the young men had thoughts of soaking them in the tan vats, on account of their Tory sentiments. The process is a simple one: the President has a political jar ready filled with yellow metal, and by rubbing well the candidate for Democracy, with this metal, his views and principles are entirely changed, and he immediately becomes a fit communicant of this modern church."

Judge White goes on to declare that he never would have become a candidate, if he had not heard that the Federal Executive had threatened that if he did permit the use of his name, he should be rendered odious to society. "This threat," says he, "answered a purpose that the persuasion of friends could not. Despotism never has governed and never shall govern me. My name was given to the public, and should have been, if the act had lost me the good opinion of every political friend I had upon earth, and I might almost add if it had even endangered the good opinion of my wife and children."

Now, suppose the Judge had heard that General Jackson had said, that if he did not suffer his name to be used, he should be rendered odious, &c. This, by his reasoning, would have been equally effectual; for his whim about "despotic power" would have impelled him not to become a candidate. To say the least, he proves that he was under the "despotic power" of the love of opposition.

The following, which is the 29th paragraph of this string of errors, seems to owe half its language to an address delivered by Nicholas Biddle some years since, and more than half its spirit must have been infused by "old Nick" himself. For the dignity and decency of such comparisons, applied by a gray-headed Senator to the President of the United States, we believe the Judge is indebted exclusively to himself:

"Remember that the miserable Lizard can reach the pinnacle of the same spire, on which the Eagle proudly perches himself; but the process by which he reaches it, is very different.—The latter trusting to his native strength and his own good wings, fearlessly soars aloft and proudly perches himself on the summit in view of all beholders. While the other degraded reptile, stealthily and cautiously creeps up, clinging to, and ascending, that side of the column, which will but screen him from observation, until he reaches the pinnacle, then slyly peeps over, ready to shrink back when he finds himself discovered."

Leaving unnoticed several other passages which belittle the speech of the venerable Senator, we come to the sole end and aim of the whole display; which is to declare that he will vote for Henry Clay in preference to Martin Van Buren.—Democrat.

"BOOTED AND SPURRED."

Not long since we had the ribboned and ruffled young men at Utica; who, by way of cheating the farmers of New York, pretended great respect and regard for Mr. Jefferson. The late Faneuil Hall assembly was the gathering of the sage counsellors of Federalism at the headquarters of the Essex Junto principle; and there were summoned the Federal Governors, and would-be Governors of New England—Everett, the most conspicuous—Ellsworth the next; and Mr. James Wilson, who is proposed, as the Federal Governor of New Hampshire, also made himself prominent, by promising great things for his State, the metal of which, he gave the Bostonians to understand, he knew how to bring out. He repudiates altogether the idea of coaxing the Democrats, upon the plan of the young deceivers of Utica, and boldly acknowledged the creed imputed by Mr. Jefferson to the Federal party. He considers that "the people are born with the saddles on, and bridle in their mouths;" and that the money aristocracy "are booted and spurred ready to ride them, legitimately by the

grace of God;" and he means to give it to them, rowl deep. Hear him at Faneuil Hall, as reported by the Boston Courier:

"He [Mr. Wilson] explained the state of matters with the Whigs [Federalists] of New Hampshire. He said that they had the grit, but that New Hampshire boys always wanted the whip and the spur—the spur rowl deep was sure to set them on the trot."

Globe.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following private letter shows us, what are the views and intentions of a very able scholar and staunch Republican, in respect to the Whig candidate for the Presidency. We beg him to go on, and furnish us as soon as convenient, with the result of his labors. We shall transmit to him such materials as he has requested. We will never believe, that the People of Virginia, or of the Union, will deliberately determine to cast their suffrages upon such a politician as Mr. Clay, for the Presidency of the U. States. We are fully aware, that the Whigs are in high spirits—that many of them are sanguine in their hopes of his success; and that they are confidently counting on the defeat of Mr. Van Buren. We have heard the exultations which were expressed the other day at the great Webster Dinner. We hear Mr. Cushing, of the House of Representatives, exclaiming with a species of Pythian madness—

"This Administration must go down; it will; it shall. Shall it not? You remember who can forget—the impious declaration twelve years ago, ascribed to one now high in place in this Administration, that if the Administration of that day were as pure as the angels at the right hand of God, it should go down. If such a declaration could be made against an Administration whose purity is now proved by experience—if it could be made, and could be the energy of human will, acting through the power of the people, he made good—how much more confidently may we set about the overthrow of an Administration, so many of whose acts have seemed as if dictated by the very incarnation of evil! It must, and it will go down."

And if it does go down, who will go up? Who is to take the place of Martin Van Buren? Henry Clay, the compeer of Daniel Webster, the decided Federalist—the champion of the National Bank—the father of the American System—the latitudinarian in theory and in practice, that Virginia, or that the People of this Union, can put down Martin Van Buren, to put up Henry Clay? Mr. Cushing is too confident of success—and, like other declaimers, he is counting without his host. This Administration will not go down, if its friends will firmly unite and rally around it—waive their differences—forget their controversies upon only one subject—march together as one man—and go forth conquering and to conquer. After a few weeks, the tide of public sentiment will be turning. THE DAY OF PANICS is rapidly passing away. The banks are resuming specie payments. The distresses of the People are disappearing—their discontent will cease. The Whigs attempted to avail themselves of the Panic of 1834. They were then in fine spirits. They then expected to put down the Administration of Andrew Jackson; and they failed. They then expected to defeat the election of Martin Van Buren—but they were egregiously deceived. Their hopes vanished with the Panic they had created; and the Little Magician beat all their forces. The same disappointment awaits them, if we only exercise the wisdom and moderation which the crisis demands.—If we only pursue the same maxim of Thos. H. Benton, on which our friends then rallied:—"Union, harmony, self-denial, concession—every thing for the cause—nothing for men." Courage, my friends, then, courage!—and all is safe. In the mean time, we call upon our excellent correspondent to prosecute his labors, and lay the result of them before his countrymen:

To the Editor—"I am arranging a letter to be addressed to the next candidates for the Presidency, as soon as their friends announce them as such. It is an important trust, and I have always thought that it was the duty of the people to ascertain before hand, the principles of the candidates, rather than to await the inaugural to proclaim in Delphic language what was as general as to mean any thing or nothing. I drew up such a letter years ago; not in my own language, but in the language of the fathers of our political church. Pointed and categorical questions follow these extracts. Should I live to carry the intention into effect, I shall send you a copy.

"But what I took up my pen for is this—Mr. Clay, as well as I recollect, in Kentucky took a position in the contest between Adams, Jackson, Crawford and himself, in which he complained of executive succession when he was appointed Secretary of State, he justified his vote for Mr. Adams upon safe precedents.

"Can you send me the authorities for these contradictory opinions? Some categorical questions here might be of use. Can you point out to me where I can get his 1st set of opinions, and his last set on the subject of the Bank of the U. S. Some questions here, following the extracts, might be useful.

"His fishery quarrel with Mr. Adams. Might it not be as well to ask him why he

came out with this, and why he has left it alone? Where can I get this?

"I have thought he was politically but they will pick up again, I hope. It is more vulnerable. I think he has less stamina before the people than any one they can bring forward."

"Thinking, this of him, I have preserved nothing respecting him. The imperfect private and public have kept me from calculating that he would in time completely sink himself. The present appearance of union among the Whigs on the complete ruin of him. But if he is used as their tool; if the moneyed aristocracy of the country makes use of him, it will not be a misnomer to track his sinuities."

"I greatly fear, that among the mass of the People of the U. S., correct political information is nearly extinct. When I look back to the days of Madison's report, and the magazines and pamphlets of that day, and the care used to circulate those carefully, among the People at large, and not merely among those who work the wires of State, and Congressional and county elections, I see, plainly that there does not exist among the great body of the people a means of arriving at the truth. The only security is in the yeomanry, and not in the intermeddlers in elections, with the ultimate view to self aggrandizement."

ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR BEN TON.

The returns already received, according to the Republican's estimate of the 4th inst. place the re-election of Col. BENTON beyond all doubt. That "MOST DAMNED GEROUS MAN," will, in defiance of his St. Louis calumniators, remain in the Senate until the PEOPLE CALL HIM TO THE PRESIDENCY.

It appears the Federalists appeared at the polls, at one or more places armed with clubs or swords. Such men should be spurned every citizen who values the liberty of speech or the right of suffrage. It shows what the mushroom aristocracy would do if they possessed power. By the following paragraph we learn that they showed how they felt the influence of the Editor of the Argus. That print says:

"The 'decency party' favored us last night with a succession of Federal groans and yells. We hope our friends, in the event of their reassembling in honor of the glorious victory achieved in the STATE, will not so far forget them as to return the compliment of a war."—The game appears to be over; the rascals in Alabama, Illinois and Missouri, and they are on the march among the Hoosiers.—Pub. Adv.

The late victory achieved by the anti-bank party in this State is but the commencement of a series of brilliant victories which will this fall, be gained by the democratic party, and which will replace them upon their old stand. Maine will follow, on the same side, in September; Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Georgia in October, and New York in November.

In Pennsylvania also our success will be signal and triumphant—this key-stone of the arch cannot be shaken from its position by bank panics; nor frightened by property by abolitionism and anti-masonry.

But it is in the empire state the battle is to be fought; and we believe the democracy of New York are too strong to be defeated. Van Buren and Marcy have served that State too long and too faithfully, and have become too firmly rooted in the affection of the people for them now to be destroyed at an interested cry of distress and danger.

Georgia, we presume will, without any kind of doubt, be found by the side of Alabama in support of southern principles and Southern interests, as she is in local position. These States we believe are destined to check the "unceasing stream" of whig victories, and place the democratic party on its old and firm footing.—Flag.

BUSTAMANTE, President of Mexico delivered a discourse at the close of the late session of the Congress of that country, June 30. It represents that those in rebellion against the Government have been dispersed and prostrated and that internal peace and tranquility will soon be restored to the country—that the safety of the public roads and villages will be perfectly established. He complains of the French blockade, hopes the dispute will be peaceably adjusted, but declares the demands of France are insupportable. He apologizes for failing to send an army against Texas—attributes the omission to the poverty of the Government—and intimates that it is hereafter to be conquered and annexed to Mexico. With regard to the U. States he is mild and conciliatory, feels full confidence in our neutrality, and expresses the opinion that the differences between the two countries will be finally yielded to France and will probably be increased by Texas before it will recover from present embarrassments.

"GOING IT.—Elder Isaac F. Waller, of the interior of New York, has, it is stated, united six hundred and thirty-five couples, the holy bands of matrimony within the last year.—Id.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUGUST 30, 1838.

"HON. HUG WHITE."

The time has been, but no longer exists, that the men of the South, can consider him, an honest man, or a firm, and consistent man. Doubts, long been entertained by some; but until he furnished evidence himself, they believed, that all was yet to be seen; that he would still show his honesty, his firmness, and a true political faith. At four has passed, and with it, all confidence in his part. Enmity to the present administration, has been the sole cause of his abandonment of his former sentiments—or to say the least, of his guising them. Although unsuccessful, in his efforts to be President, that does not furnish any ground, for opposition to the present administration; and his friends, pushed his claims, upon the very ground, that the present incumbent and he, were of the same political faith. Time, has shown one to be true, the other to be faithless; his disappointed ambition is now leading him to bring out available evidence from the opposition, to break down, not only the President, but his measures. A man, not only the support of the Republican party, but so much on account of his personal popularity, that he was pledged to carry out the measures of the preceding administration and also, because, he had received such abuse and persecution from the opposition, on account of his political course, and warm support of the man and measures, to which, the people had given a loud and cheering approbation. Were "White" now to become pledged, and to support some candidate, of his own opinions, or of his own party, some might still call him honest; at all events, they could not say, that he was playing traitor to his past life, opinions and actions. They could not say, that he was shifting weathercock, which turned to support any body or anything, for the overthrow of the man, he so much disliked. Nor could they brand him as a man, whose actions would show, that although he disliked Van Buren, yet he still liked, and sustained his old creed, when White came out as a candidate, he not only saw, but also knew, that he was distracting the party and that he was losing their good opinions, because of his unwillingness to let his ambition fall, for the public welfare. Ambition had more influence with him, than principle; and that one false step, he has never yet had firmness enough, to recover from. He has now convinced us, that the only hold, which the people had upon him, to keep him true and steadfast in his political faith, was that one of "self interest." We then believed, (and now are certain) that if he had so little principle, so little firmness, as to become the tool of the opposition for breaking down, his own party; that the time was not far distant, before he would be "in full communion" with them. Time has developed and proved, that our belief was not unfounded, and that he has gone out from us and is none of us; that he now seeks, on all occasions to show, that his former friendship, was but hypocrisy, former votes and opinions, but mere feints, to deceive and delude. Arnold, left one of his limbs in honor, fighting for his country before Quebec. The balance were given to an enemy, in endeavoring to sell his country and its liberties. Whites, young and honest men, were given to his country to his party and to correct principles. They will receive all honor, but his latter ones (and those which ought to be his best) are going; yes they are gone, to disgrace his first ones. He has now sold himself and his good name, to blue night Federalists Anti-masons, Abolitionists, to tariff men, ay, to all that class of disaffected persons who care not for principle or country, so they reign and rule. We do not say, that "White" agrees with these men in sentiment but we say, if he knowingly supports and sustains, or co-operate with persons holding those opinions, he is no better, than they; for he is sustaining their principles, by sustaining them.

Clay sold his country and its vote, to Adams; yet "White" recommends, and supports him. Webster and his party, hung out signs, to the enemy, during the last war; yet, thought it infamous, to rejoice for victory and yet "White" and they, are now battling in the same rank. United States Banknotes, Tariffites—and all of that class, must now come to his warm embrace, they are under the same shield, they are fighting for the same victory, (and that is to make "Clay" who possesses all their principles, in glorious fullness—President. The first fruit, of White's opposition, was his attempt to retard the Indian treaty and Emigration. His next, was by specious amendments to the Pre-emption law, to defeat it; and for which he has received the "hearty curses" of the hardy settler's. He next opposed the Sub-Treasury Bill, and suggested no other remedy. He has endeavored, by so doing, to keep the country in distress, by preventing any measure's from passing to regulate the Currency. In conclusion, if he has not wished to ruin the country—yet, he has gone with the same principles, that Gen. Lee did; when he tried to have Washington defeated, so that he might by mean's thereof, be elected Commander. Arnold, sold his country, because it would not tolerate his "speculations." "White" is about to sell himself and his principles, because they would not make him President.

[For the Jacksonville Republican.] THE POLITICAL BATTLE, AND CONFESSION OF POLITICS.

The building of the tower of Babel is familiar with every one, who has been the least attentive to his bible. We all remember that the ambitious men, that came immediately after the flood, said one to another, "let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." Notwithstanding something near four thousand long years have passed over us, with all their changes, some for the better, others for the worse; still we find the strongest characteristics, which distinguish man, faithfully transmitted from generation to generation, through the thousand revolutions which have so often burst upon the

world, and turned it "upside down." And now in this age of boasted improvement, we find man, what man was in those by gone ages, which we take upon ourselves to call "dark."

In the memory of almost every reader, the rulers in this great nation, have said, one to another, "let us make us a name." And to work they went as intently as ever did our long-bearded ancestors go to making bricks to build that tower, which now is thought to be so ridiculous an evidence against the good sense of our venerable progenitors. And a political tower they did build, whose head they vainly hoped would reach to heaven. This tower was intended as a ladder, upon which men who had no wings of their own, in the shape of personal worth or merit, might crawl, and scramble, up to most unenviable distinction. Which unenviable as it may be, is all the distinction, they could hope to gain. And many a little adventurer, has been seen, to stand upon some projecting crag upon the Babel, and exult in his counterfeited exaltation. All the while tremblingly clinging, to some hand hold, while his knees trembled at the distance below, would quiver, and smite each other, like a child, in its first effort to stand alone. Notwithstanding this terror, which naturally intrudes itself upon all, who are not used to occupying high stations, we could see a great number of gratification, lit across their anxious countenances, as though they wished to say—"see how high I have gotten!"—look here!

While this great work progressed and seemed to promise success to its enthusiastic builders, the genius of liberty, which had several times been frightened at the noise of the workman, and at the bulky appearance of the structure, had spread her wings, and started, to perch upon the good deeds, of some more virtuous nation, yet seemed, to linger around the scenes in America, which awakened so many of the dearest recollections, that had grown upon her memory; and would fly around, and around, and again alight, under the hope that some change would yet render her residence tolerable in the land of Washington and of Franklin. She was suddenly presented from on high with a trident, which was called *prudence*, with which, she smote the magnificent bubble, which had buoyed so many above their natural level, and lo it burst. And all those who were sticking to its chim-eric sides, were seen descending, some head foremost some feet foremost, from their steeple elevation, like fodder and leaves, which had been hurried hundreds of feet, from the earth by a whirlwind, and suddenly left to find their own way back to the earth and "mortal dust," not a man could remember his own politics, after the crash had died upon his deafened and often lengthy ears. But like the confusion of language, which succeeded the building of the ancient tower of Babel, not one could understand the other. Here stood a quondam Federalist, shouting the praise of Jackson and Calhoun;—There stood a Nullifier, sounding the praises of Clay and the Bank, and denouncing the sub-treasury system; others stood agitated, not knowing what to think of the great confusion of politics; One was seen with a little of all the political notions of the day, twisted into his creed. "A horse's head and a fish's tail." Other had lost all, and had not one of their old opinions left, and no new one to supply its place. No doubt, new creeds—new political sects, and new parties, will gradually emerge, from this chaos, this hotch-pot, this jumble, and this medley, of all that is discordant, and incompatible. New political surveys will come forth, and run, and establish new lines, and again we may hope, that things will go on in the old regular way; every man, under his appropriate file leader, each knowing his place. But it will take much labor, to put things again, to rights; many an old notion, will have to be thrown away. And a new one hewn out, in order to rebuild, and correct the workmanship of the old political Babel.

REFORM.

For the Jacksonville Republican,
TO MISS M. L. LAMAR,
OF WALKES COUNTY GA.

The red man's gone, we saw his tears
As with the Benton Volunteers;
He passed by the Whiteman's door
With looks that says their's none so poor.

In marshal splendor we beheld
With patriotic love impelled;
The Volunteers of Freedom's band,
A gallant daring little band.

Young men and maidens anxious gaze,
But none with such delight was raised,
As Walker's pride, a lovely Maid
In person fair and manners staid.

In mind exalted, teaching men
That she could use the poets pen;
That to their sex is not confined
The radiant greatness of the mind.

Benighted as the half-blown rose
Whose fragrant cup its leaves enclose;
Whose blushing sweetness all admire
And every heart with love inspire.

Should she, on this dark world be thrown
To wander friendless or unknown;
May wisdom's Goddess round her play
With fortunes Lamp to guide her way.

But surely fate can ne'er decree
That such misfortune's e'er should be;
That such a blooming little fair
Should waste its sweets in desert air.

We trust that of her own desire
A partner true, she may acquire;
And wealth, and happiness attend
Until her brilliant life shall end.

And when her latest breath shall cease
May angels from eternal peace,
Descend and wait with wings of love
To bear her soul to realms above.

Benton Co. Ala. August 27, 1838.

The following letter, dated Stockholm, 28th ult., and published by the Paris Journal Des Debates, affords some curious facts respecting the discovery of America:

"The important question of knowing whether or not any intercourse had existed between America and the Old World, previous to the voyage of Columbus, has just been solved in the affirmative, thanks to the active and conscientious inquiries of a young Swedish historian, M. Falsom. This gentleman with the sole view of elucidating the point, repaired two years since, to Iceland. Where he found several manuscripts of the tenth century, which stated that two navigators from that island, Bsoern Horskensson,

and Leif Erikson, had discovered America in the beginning of that century. Those manuscripts contain a description of the country round Cape Cod, of Martha's Vineyard, of New England, and of Nova Scotia, but particularly of the Islands of Naraganset Bay, where those navigators and their companions resided during three years.

M. Falsom, distrusting this written evidence, proceeded to America and visited himself the places therein mentioned, to verify the accuracy of the Icelandic description, which he found perfectly correct. He was not however, satisfied with this. He wished to obtain further proofs, so as to place the fact beyond doubt. He wished to discover in America some material evidence of the existence of former relations between the New World and Europe. He accordingly continued his journey, and had the satisfaction to find on rocks, situated in the district of Assonet, near the river Taunton, in the state of Massachusetts, inscriptions entirely written in Scandinavian, or Runic characters, and setting forth the names of Icelandic and Norwegian warriors, who had established a camp in the country. Unfortunately, they contained no date, but the structure of the characters clearly demonstrates in Falsom's opinion, that they must have been engraved as early as the 9th century. He observes, that Christopher Columbus having visited Iceland in 1477, a period at which the voyages of the Icelanders in America must have been well known, both by oral tradition and written books, it was not improbable that this great navigator derived in that island the first notion of the existence of the transatlantic continent, which he subsequently discovered.

From the Observer.

Sanctuary, Ala. Aug 18, 1838.

SIR:—The enclosed letter from James H. Weakly esq. Surveyor Genl. of this State, in reply to mine asking information as to the time and manner of surveying the tract of country required from the Cherokees will no doubt be interesting to many of your subscribers living in that territory. As frequent inquiries have been made of me lately on the subject, I will thank you therefore to publish it for the information of those concerned.

Respectfully, your obt. servant.

R. CAPMAN.

Mr. VAN NORTWICK.

EDITOR OF THE "MOR. OBSERVER,"

Decatur Ala.

Huntsville, Aug. 1838.

SIR:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst. forwarded to me from Florence. In reply, I have the honor to inform you, that the Survey of the Cherokee Session will not be commenced until the next spring or summer as I am informed by the commissioner of the General Land Office. I presume the Surveys will be continued from the Creek cession north, and that probably a base line will be run east and west through the centre of the Cherokee cession as near as may be, and the Surveys from the south closed on the river and Georgia line, unless different instructions should issue from the General Land Office.

With great respect,

Your obt. servt.

JAMES H. WEAKLEY.

HON. R. CHAPMAN.

Cheering for Alabama!—The Mobile Register says: "We learn, with great satisfaction, that the Bank of Mobile has invited a Convention of Delegates from all the Banks in Alabama, to be convened at Blount Springs on the 17th of September, for the purpose of proposing and taking measures for a simultaneous and early resumption of specie payments."—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Montgomery and West-Point Rail-Road.—This work is progressing with a spirit and energy highly creditable to those concerned. About 40 miles are graded, and the rails laid down upon 15 or 20; they have rail enough to complete about 35 miles, and hope to have locomotives running that distance during the month of January next, and to complete the road to West-Point in twelve months thereafter. There are at present upwards of 700 hands employed on it.—*Id.*

Commodore Rogers was, up to his death, the head of the American Navy—the oldest commander in the service—but for the last fifteen months has been a resident of the Naval Asylum in this city, and the greater part of that time in close confinement, a confirmed "lunatic." He was made as comfortable as his unhappy situation would permit. His was not a continued madness, but a kind of childishness, with a strong passion for destruction upon slight or imaginary provocation.

He had gradually grown weaker and weaker for several months past, and died without any particular disease, but from excessive weakness.

By his death Commodore Baron becomes the head of the Navy, with salary increased from \$2,500, to \$3,500 a year. Commodore Stewart, now in command of our Navy-Yard, is second upon the list of officers, having been forty years in service."

We find it is stated in an Ohio paper, that there was fifty years ago, only sixty-four white persons in that State, but there is now more than one million.

One of our exchange papers lately presented a curious mistake of the printer. The caption line "Through by Daylight," which belonged to a steamboat advertisement, was placed over that of the Brandreth's Pills!

Sun.

A KEEN REPORT.—"You had better ask for manners than money," said a finely dressed gentleman to a beggar boy who asked him for alms. "I asked for what I thought you had the most of," was the reply of the little mendicant.

What has Congress done.—This question has been asked by the whig press. They certainly ought to know, or if not, ask Graves and Wise. One widow, and three little orphans have been made, and an old revolutionary mother's hopes blasted as she lingered on the edge of the grave.—*Ohio Statesman.*

North Carolina Elections.—The election in North Carolina did not close until the 9th inst, consequently enough is not known, to speak with any certainty of the result. We believe Governor Dudley, a whig, is re-elected, by a considerable majority over Branch, his republican opponent, although, from the best lights we have, we are inclined to believe there will be a democratic majority in the legislature.

OCCASION.

Delivered at the Democratic-Republican Celebration of the sixty-second anniversary of the Independence of the United States, in the City of New York, 4th July, 1838.

By EDWIN FORREST, Esq.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—We are met this day to celebrate the most august event which ever constituted an epoch in the political annals of mankind. The ordinary occasions of public festivals and rejoicings lie at an infinite depth below that which convenes us here. We meet, not in honor of a victory achieved on the crime's field of war; nor to triumph in the acquisitions of rapine; nor to commemorate the accomplishment of a vain revolution, which but substituted one dynasty of tyrants for another. No glittering display of military pomp and pride, no empty pagant of regal grandeur, allures us hither. We come, not to dazzle our eyes with the lustre of a diadem, placed, with all its attributes of tremendous power, on the head of a being as weak, as blind, as mortal as ourselves. We come, not to celebrate the birthday of a despot, but the birthday of a nation; not to bow down in senseless homage before a throne founded on the prostrate rights of man; but to stand up erect, in the conscious dignity of equal freedom, and join our voices in the loud acclaim, now swelling from the grateful hearts of fifteen millions of fellow men, in deep acknowledgment for the glorious charter of liberty our fathers this day proclaimed to the world.

How simple, how sublime, is the occasion of our meeting! This vast assemblage is drawn together to solemnize the anniversary of an event which appeals, not to their senses nor to their passions, but to their reason; to triumph at a victory, not of might, but of right; to rejoice in the establishment, not of physical dominion, but of an abstract proposition. We are met to celebrate the declaration of the great principle of human freedom—that inestimable principle which asserts the political equality of mankind. We are met in honor of the promulgation of that charter by which we are recognized as joint sovereigns of an empire of freedom; holding our sovereignty by a right indeed divine—by the immutable, eternal, irresistible right of self-evident truth. We are met, fellow-citizens to commemorate the laying of the corner stone of Democratic liberty.

Threescore years and two have now elapsed since our fathers ventured on the grand experiment of freedom. The nations of the earth heard with wonder the startling novelty of the principle they asserted, and watched the progress of their enterprise with doubt and apprehension. The heart of the political philanthropist thrilled with anxiety for the result: the down-trodden victims of oppression scarce dared to lift their eyes in hope of a successful termination, while they knew that failure would more strongly rivet their chains; and the despots of the old world, from their "bad eminences," gloomily looked on, agast with rage and terror, and felt that a blow had been struck which loosened the foundation of their thrones.

The event illustrates what ample cause there was for the prophetic tremors which thrilled to the soul of arbitrary power. Time has stamped the attestation of its signer on the success of the experiment, and the fabric then erected now stands on the strong basis of established truth, the mark and model of the world. The vicissitudes of threescore years, while they have shaken to the centre the artificial foundations of other Governments, have but demonstrated the solidity of the simple and natural structure of Democratic freedom. The lapse of time, while it dims the light of false systems, has continually augmented the brightness of that which shines with the inherent and eternal lustre of reason and justice. New stars, from year to year, emerging with perfect radiance in the western horizon, have increased the benignant splendor of that constellation which now shines the political guiding light of the world.

How grand in their simplicity are the elementary propositions on which our edifice of freedom is erected! A few brief, self-evident axioms, furnish the enduring basis of political institutions, which harmoniously accomplish all the legitimate purposes of Government to fifteen millions of people. The natural equality of man; the right of a majority to govern; their duty as to govern as to preserve inviolate the sacred obligations of equal justice, with no end in view but the protection of life, property, and social order, leaving opinion free as the wind which bloweth where it listeth: these are the plain, eternal principles on which our fathers reared that temple of true liberty, beneath whose dome their children congregate this day, to pour out their hearts in gratitude for the precious legacy. Yes! on the everlasting rock of truth the shrine is founded where we worship freedom; and

"When the sweeping storm of time
Has sung its death dirge over the ruined fane
And broken altars of the mighty feud
Whose name usurps her honors, and the blood,
Through centuries clothed there, has flowed down
The tainted flood of ages."

that shrine shall stand, unshaken by the beating surge of change, and only washed to purer whiteness by the deluge that overwhelms all other political fabrics.

The very simplicity of those maxims on which is reared the proud arch of our confederated Democracies, embracing a hemisphere in its span, gives signal assurance of that inherent durability, which can withstand unharmed the stormy conflicts of opin-

ion, and the tempest breath of time. Simplicity is the invariable characteristic of truth. Error loves to hide her deformity in cumbrous shapes and complicated envelopments, to bury her sophistries in many labyrinths of subtlety, and disguise her purposes in oracular ambiguities. But truth is open as the day; her aspect is radiant with candor; her language direct and plain; her precepts admirable in beauty, irresistible in force. The grand elementary principles of whatever is most valuable to man are distinguished by simplicity. If we follow nature to her hiding places, and wring from her the secret by which she conducts her stupendous operations, we shall find that a few simple truths constitute the foundation of all her vast designs. If we roam abroad into the fields of science, the same recovery will reward our investigations. Behold, for example, on what a few self-evident axioms is reared that sublime and irrefragable system of mathematical reasoning, by means of which man proportions the grandest forms of art, directs his course through the pathless wastes of ocean, or, ascending into the boundless fields of space, tracks the comet in its fiery path, and "unwinds the eternal dances of the sky."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

\$500 REWARD.

RUNAWAY or stolen from my residence on the night of the 23d of August ELIZABETH, a bright mulatto girl is remarkably fair with black hair, neatly or quite short, she is about 16 years of age. She has a mark on the back of her right hand which she calls the representation of a strawberry; she is common height, inclining to be fleshy, some of her jaw teeth are out, and her right eye tooth is somewhat effaced; she is fond of ornament, and is much given to laughing; she is a small maid on her under lip. From circumstances that transpired shortly before her escape, I am satisfied that she has been deceived off by some white man, and if so—I will give the above reward, for the apprehension and conviction of the thief, or runaway I will give any reasonable reward for her delivery to me at my residence, in Sylacauga Talladega County, together with all expenses.

THOS. L. HOLLEY.

August 30th, 1838.—tf.

To Planters and Merchants.

S. & J. LEEPER

HAVING Leased for a term of years, the houses and Lot in Wetumpka, known as McClung's corner; propose to store Cotton, Receive and forward goods, and do a general Agency and Commission Business. They will also, keep a stock of Groceries on hand.

August 30th, 1838.—m6m.

STRAYED

FROM The subscriber's plantation, on Tarrapin Creek, about the 1st inst. a Red and Black Brindled Ox, about five years old, the tips of his horns sawd off, he is in good order, stout and well built. It is supposed he will make for Sawyer's ferry on Tallapoosa. Any person taking him up and giving me information in thereof, shall be rewarded for his trouble.

ANDERSON WILKINS.

August 30th, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been given to the undersigned by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of St. Clair county, on the 30th day of June last, on the Estate of Andrew Mayes deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred payment.

August 23d 1838.—5t.

MOSES DEAN, Adm'r.

DESHA, BRADFORD & CO,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, before their accounts are given out for collection. Money I want, money I must have and money I will have.

August 16th 1838.—3t.

JAMES D. JUSTICE.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,
HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at which place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.

Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES, respectfully informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on the N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage.

May 10, 1838.

EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS large and commodious Tavern Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscribers; & he hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage. The house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it.

JAMES LAWSON.

Talladega, June 7, 1838.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN, HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of one secures the attention of both.

March 22d, 1838.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.
A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors,
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

POETRY.

From the National Atlas.

THE BIBLE.

Lamp of our feet! whereby we trace
Our path when wont to stray;
Stream from the fount of heavenly grace!
Brook by the traveller's way.

Bread of our souls! whereon we feed;
True manna from on high!
Our guide and chart! wherein we read
Of realms beyond the sky.

Pillar of fire, through watches dark!
Or radiant cloud by day!
When waves would whelm our tossing bark,
Our anchor, and our stay.

Pole-star on life's tempestuous deep!
Beacon! when doubts surround;
Compass! by which our course we keep;
Our deep sea-lead to sound.

Riches in poverty! our aid
In every needful hour;
Unshaken rock! the pilgrim's shade,
The soldier's fortress tower!

Our shield and buckler in the fight!
Victory's triumphant balm!
Comfort in grief! in weakness might!
In sickness, Gilead's balm!

Childhood's preceptor! manhood's trust!
Old age's firm ally!
Our hope, when we go down to dust,
Of immortality!

Pure oracle of truth divine!
Unlike each faded dream
Given forth from Delphi's mystic shrine,
Or grove of Academe!

Word of the ever living God!
Will of his glorious Son!
Without thee how could earth be trod,
Or heaven itself be won?

PERPETUAL ADORATION.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

The turf shall be my fragrant shrine:
My temple, Lord, that arch of thine;
My censer breathe the mountain air,
And silent thoughts my only prayers.

My choir shall be the moonlight waves,
When murm'ring homeward to their caves;
Or when the stillness of the sea,
Even more than music, breathes of thee.

I'll seek, by day, some glade unknown,
A light and silence, like thy throne—
And the pale stars shall beat at night,
The only eye that watch my rite.

Tiny heaven, on which 'tis bliss to look,
Shall be my poor and shining book,
Where I shall read in words of flame,
The glories of thy wondrous name.

I'll read thy anger in the rack,
That clouds awhile the day beam's track—
Thy mercy, in the treasure hue
Of sunny brightness, breaking through.

There's nothing bright, above, below,
From flowers that bloom, to stars that glow,
But in its light my soul can see
Some features of thy Deity.

There's nothing dark, below, above,
But in its gloom I trace thy love—
And meekly wait that moment when
Thy touch shall turn all bright again.

KNOWLEDGE.

The pearl lies deep in ocean;
And from its sunless caves,
The diver, to redeem it,
Toils 'mid the wasting waves;
And low in earth's dark bosom
The diamond hides its beam,
Till thrown up by the miner,
Breaks forth in matchless gleam!

So with the mind's pure treasures
Obscure and crude they dwell,
Wrapt in oblivious silence,
In the 'soul's haunted cell';
And only search and vigil
Reveal their lustrous rays;
Then turn not back, though travail
And toil be in your way!

And though it be not ours
To delve for glittering ore,
In the deep mines of learning—
Not ours the varied lore
Of science—still is knowledge
A vast and blooming field,
And all who will may gather
The riches there revealed!

There flourishes the laurel
There fadeless flowers unfold;
Thence flows the magic river
That turns its sands to gold!
Ho! then, no longer dally
Your youth away in mirth;
But round our standard rally—
Of study learn the worth.

THE SOLDIER'S INFANT.

An Affectionate Tale.

I overtook on the road a regiment of Highlanders on their march for Cork, where they were to embark for the Netherlands. It was a beautiful morning in the spring of 1815. The sun was shining bright, and their arms and accoutrements were glittering in his rays. The waving plumes, martial dress, military music, soon dissipated the clouds of despondency from an imagination young and ardent, and opened a long vista of glory. In a few moments fancy had glided over the whole career, and restored me, high in rank, and covered with honor, to my native village, to my mother, and to my friends. The first step to the hill of promotion was easily obtained. In a few minutes I had the honor of being enrolled a private in the 78th Highlanders.

I need not detain you with an account of my dull and interesting life, after our arrival in Belgium, previous to the memorable fight of Waterloo. The night before the battle I was pacing backward and forward, a solitary

sentinel at one of our posts. There was a weight in the midnight atmosphere that spread an unwonted gloom over my soul. There was a silence throughout the whole of our army, which formed a striking contrast to the loud shouts of the enemy as they passed the night in carousing around the watch-fires. I should not, perhaps, call it silence, and yet, it was something like it; but not the silence of sleep. The stern and sullen sound with which the word and countersign were exchanged; the low tone in which the necessary orders for the following day were given; the sigh of contending feelings in the soul, which almost resemble the groans extorted by bodily pain from the wounded, were all still more audible than the distant clang of the armorer, and the snoring and the prancing of the steed, and showed that all around was waking watchfulness and anxiety.

About the middle of the night, I received a visit from a young man, with whom I had formed an intimate acquaintance. He was the only son of a gentleman of large property in the South of Ireland; but having formed an attachment to a beautiful girl in humble life, and married her against the will of his father, he had been disinherited and turned out of doors. The youth had soon reason to repent of his rashness. His wife was beautiful, virtuous and affectionate; but her want of education, an entire unacquaintance with those polished manners and little elegancies of life to which he had been accustomed, soon dissolved much of the charm which her beauty and artlessness had at first drawn around him. After struggling for some time with poverty and discontent, he enlisted in a regiment of heavy dragoons; and, being ordered to the continent, left his wife, with an infant daughter, in a wretched lodging in London. Chance brought us together in Belgium; and a similarity of tastes soon produced a friendship.

Depressed as I was in spirit myself, I was struck with the melancholy tone in which he that night accosted me. He felt a presentiment, he said, that he would not survive the battle of the ensuing day. He wished to bid me farewell, and to entrust to my care his portrait, which, with his farewell blessing, was all he had to bequeath to his wife and child. Absence had renewed, or rather doubled, all his fondness for the former, and portrayed her in all the witching loveliness that had won his boyish affection. He talked of her, while tears ran down his cheeks, and conjured me, if ever I reached England, to find her out, and make known her case to his father. In vain, while I pledged my word to the fulfillment of his wishes, I endeavored to cheer him with better hopes. He listened in mournful silence to all I could suggest, flung his arms around my neck, wrung my hand and grieved. I saw him but once again. It was during the hottest part of the next and terrible day, when, with a noise that drowned even the roar of the artillery, Sir William Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry dashed past our hollow square, bearing before them, in that tremendous charge, the flower of Napoleon's chivalry. Far ahead, even of his national regiment, I saw the manly figure of my friend. It was but for a moment. The next instant he was fighting in the centre of the enemy's squadron, and the cloud of smoke that closed in masses round friend and foe hid him from my view. When the battle was over, and all was hushed but the groans of the wounded and the triumphant shouts and rolling drums of the victorious Prussians, who continued the pursuit during the entire night, I quitted the shattered remains of the gallant regiment in whose ranks I had that day the honor of standing. The moon was wading through scattered masses of dark and heavy clouds, when I commenced my search for my friend. The light was doubtful and uncertain; yet it was easy to keep along the track that marked the last career of Ponsonby. Shuddering lest in every face I should recognise my friend, I passed by and trod upon the cold and motionless heaps, which once looked so warlike, the "fiery masses of living labor" that, a few hours before had commingled with a concussion more dreadful than the earthquake's shock. Although I at first felt a certain conviction of his fate, I afterwards began to hope, that the object of my search had, contrary to his prediction, survived the terrible encounter. I was about to retire, when a heap of slain, in a ploughed field, on which the moon was now shining clearly, attracted my notice. Literally piled on each other were five couriers—and lying beneath his horse was the dead body of my friend! You may form some idea of my astonishment, on finding, by a nearer inspection, that his head was supported and his neck entwined by the arms of a female from whom also the spirit had taken its departure; but you can form no conception of the horror I felt at beholding, in this scene of carnage and desolation, in the very arms of death, and on the bosom of a corpse, a living infant sleeping calmly with the moon beam resting on its lovely features, and a smile playing on its lips as if angels were guarding its slumbers, and inspiring its dreams! And who knows, perhaps they were? The conviction now flashed on my mind, that these were the wife and child of my unfortunate friend; and the letters afterward found on the person of the former proved that I was right in my conjectures. Driven aside by the gale of pleasure or ambition, or by the storms of life, the affections of man may veer; but unchangeable and unchanging is a true heart in woman. "She loves and

loves forever." This faithful wife had followed her husband through a land of strangers and over a pathless sea, through the city, and this bustling camp, till she found him stretched on the battle-field. Perhaps she came in time to receive his parting sigh, and her spirit, quitting its worn-out tenement of clay, winged away with his to Him who gave them being. With the assistance of some of my comrades I consigned the hapless pair to the earth, wrapped in the same military cloak; and enveloping the infant, this dear child of my adoption, in my plaid, I returned to the spot where our regiment lay.

From the Malta Government Gazette.

Antiquities.—Commodore Elliott* has on board the Constitution a number of very curious remains of antiquity, which he collected during his cruise in the Levant, dug up from the plains of Marathon and of Troy from the neighborhood of Athens Corinth, Sinium, various parts of the Holy Land, and Egypt. But the most remarkable object with which the new country of the United States will be enriched on his return to his native land, are two marble sarcophagi, found at about three quarters of a mile in a direction east north-east from Beyrout, in the centre of the spot where once stood the ancient city of Beyrout. It happened that they were discovered sixteen feet under ground, while his ship was lying off that coast in August last, by a countryman who was planting a mulberry tree; and the Commodore lost no time in purchasing them, and had them immediately conveyed on board his ship, from a height of perhaps six hundred feet above the level of the sea. In their removal across the country, a distance of about a mile and a half to the place of embarkation, on account of their massive weight, obstacles, embarrassing to any but the ingenuity and practical skill of sailors, were to be overcome. By the means of powerful tackles, however, they were slung down precipices, and in many places were passed over a yielding soil upon strong spars, and in this task nearly the whole of the ship's company, consisting of 500 men, were employed.

Each sarcophagus is cut out of a solid piece of white marble, and each has its cover in the form of a sloping roof, also in one piece. With the exception of a fracture in an end of the larger one, which seems to have been broken through in search of the valuable articles which the Romans sometimes buried with their dead, they may be said to be in a perfect state of preservation; for the sculpture on all sides is almost as good as when left by the hand of the artist, consisting of wreaths supported by infantine figures, rosettes; the ram's head, and the head of the bull.

On the front or principal side of the smaller sarcophagus, we find the inscription.

JULIA C. FIL.

MAMAEA

VIXIT ANN XXX.

Its dimensions are 7 ft. 4 1/2 long, by 2 ft. 7 3/4 wide, within the cornice; and it stands 4 ft. 8 inches high to the apex of the cover, which is 19 inches deep.

The larger sarcophagus has no inscription on its tablet; and although not so long as the above by 6 inches, is 3 ft. 4 inches wide, and stands 5 ft. 2 inches high to the apex of the cover, which is 25 inches deep. From its capacity and emblems, it appears to have contained the remains of two persons of distinction, the corners being ornamented by figures of victory, instead of the ram's heads which are seen on the smaller ones, and on the cover is cut the apparently unfinished design of two human figures reclining on a bed or couch. This cover is quite solid, and of immense weight, and was firmly fixed to the body of the sarcophagus by iron clamps, which may account for its end having been broken through in search of plunder.

A brass coin was found in digging these marbles out of the ground, which is now in possession of Commodore Elliott. On the obverse it has the head of the empress Julia Mamaea, with the inscription JULIA MAMAEA AEGYSTA; on the reverse is a figure of Venus seated, holding in the palm of her right hand an infant erect, and in her left a spear with the inscription VENUS RELIX-S. C. Now as Julia Mamaea was the mother of Alexander Severus, who became Emperor in the year 222 of the Christian era, there seems to be no difficulty in establishing the third century as the date of the coin; and the general character of the ornaments of both of these sarcophagi, as well as the style of their workmanship, would lead to a belief that they were also of the same epoch. But there is no ground to presume that either of them was the tomb of the mother of the emperor, and as they were found empty, any attempt to determine whose remains they once contained would be merely hazarding an opinion.

Mr. Giuseppe Hysler, a well known Maltese artist, has (with the permission of Commodore Elliott) taken correct drawings of these interesting, because they were brought away by the Commodore, as soon as discovered, and no time elapsed for their mutilation by the country people, nor have they suffered from the destructive hammers of curious travellers. From these drawings exact copies, or models, might be cut, at a trifling expense, in Malta stone, and an idea be thus

* Commander-in-Chief of the United States squadron in the Mediterranean.

preserved of the beauty of design of two monuments of Roman grandeur, which are about to leave the old world forever.

WAR AND INTemperance.

"I saw a man with a fiery and bloated face. He was built strongly, like oak among trees. Yet his steps were weak and unsteady as those of the tottering babe. He fell heavily, and lay as one dead. I marvel that no hand was stretched out to raise him up."

I saw an open grave. A widow stood near it, with her little ones. They looked down-cast and sad at heart. Yet, methought, it was famine and misery, more than sorrow for the dead, which had set on them such a yellow and shrivelled seal.

I said: "What can have made the parents not pity their children when they hungered, nor call them home when they were in wickedness? What made the friends forget their early love? and the strong man fall down senseless? and the young die before his time? I heard a voice say, 'Intemperance! and there is mourning in the land, because of this.'"

Again I went forth. I met a beautiful boy weeping, and I asked him why he wept. He answered, "Because my father went to the wars and is slain, he will return no more." I saw a mournful woman; the sun shone upon her dwelling. The honeysuckle climbed to its windows, and sent in its sweet blossoms to do their loving message. But she was a widow. Her husband had fallen in battle. There was joy for her no more.

I saw a hoary man sitting by the wayside. Grief had made furrows upon his forehead, and his garments were thin and tattered. Yet he asked not for charity. And when I besought him to tell me why his head was hoary, he replied faintly, "I had a son, an only one. From his cradle, I toiled, that he might have food and be taught wisdom."

He grew up to bless me. So all my labor and weariness were forgotten. When he became a man, I knew no want; for he cherished me, as I had cherished him. Yet he left me to be a soldier. He was slaughtered in the field of battle. Therefore mine eye ran with down with water, because the comforter that should relieve my soul, returns no more."

I said, "Show me, I pray thee, a field of battle, that I may know what war means." But he answered, "Thou art not able to bear the sight." Tell me, then, I entreated, "what thou hast seen, when the battle was done."

"I came," said he, "at the close of the day, when the cannon ceased their thunder, and the victor and vanquished had withdrawn. The rising moon looked down on the pale faces of the dead. Scattered over the broad plain, were many who still struggled with the pangs of death."

"They stretched out the shattered limb, yet there was no healing hand. They strove to raise their heads, but sank deeper into the blood which flowed from their own bosoms. They begged in God's name that he would put them out of their misery, and their piercing shrieks went into my soul."

Here and there, horses mad with pain, rolled and plunged, mangle with their hoofs the dying, or defacing the dead. And I remembered the mourning for those who lay there—of the parents who had reared them, of the young children who used to sit at home upon their knee."

Then I said, "tell me no more of battle or of war, for my heart is sad."

Bonaparte and Madame de Stael.—Bonaparte had conversed personally with Madame de Stael, and was aware that her general ideas were unfavorable to his views—that her house was the rallying point for the disaffected, and that the discussions which took place there tended to preserve that love of liberty which it was his object to extinguish. "She speaks neither of politics nor of me, as they affirm," said he; "yet I know not how it happens—that those who have seen her, always like me less."

Napoleon requested Talleyrand to inform her that she must quit Paris. His characteristic fausse was shown in his manner of performing the embarrassing office assigned him by the First Consul. He called upon Madame de Stael, and, after a few compliments, said: "I hear, Madame de Stael, you are going to take a journey."

"Oh no! it is a mistake—I have no such intention."

"Pardon me—I was informed you were going to Switzerland."

"I have no such project, I assure you."

"But I have been told, on the best authority, that you would quit Paris in three days."

Madame de Stael took the hint and went to Copet.

Authority of Husbands.—Bracton, a law writer of great repute in his day, has furnished us with a curious legal opinion on the right of husbands to correct their wives. He says: "although it may be lawful for the husband to correct the wife with a lawful weapon such as a Broomstick, &c., yet if he make use of an unlawful instrument, such as an iron bar and the like, and death ensue, it will be murder." The ladies dwelling in the same town where resided this sage expounder of conjugal rights, are said to have been so indignant and so little satisfied with the distinction to their favor that they dragged the unfortunate counsellor to the river, and ducked him soundly. Judge Buller of Exeter in an opinion he delivered in an action against a husband for bad treatment of his wife, laid it down as law, "that a husband was pri-

vileged to beat his wife, if the instrument used was wooden, and no thicker than a thumb." The dames of Exeter sent a robin to his Lord, and requested for the exact dimensions of his thumb.

Sunset.—Who is there who has ever ed up to the "golden gates of the West?"—and beheld them arrayed in all magnificence, and watched the beautiful parture of the God of day, and has not feelings spiritualized by the contemplation of the scene? The glories of sunset can be seen and enjoyed in their greatest ful only in the country. The winds are hushed among the foliage—the birds of even have ceased their warbling—the laborer is no longer heard—silence like a canopy upon the scene. At such season, go walk abroad in the country—along with you no book to aid your feelings—go alone or with a friend—let heart be open to the influence of the scene—let its home-felt delights—resign yourself freely and entirely to the emotions of your own bosom—and have not been too far corrupted and contaminated by intercourse with the world, you return a better, happier, holier man.

The Siecle of Paris says that one of objects of Marshal Soult's mission to England, was to obtain permission to remove remains of Napoleon to France; and in it is said, he has succeeded, with the Duke of Wellington. It is stated that the Prince de Joinville is to procure St. Helena, in command of a frigate, on board a soldier from every regiment in France, and that the remains of the Emperor are to be deposited under the column of the Place Vendome, with solemn religious ceremonies, at which the Duke of Wellington will be invited to be present.

There had been several Orange processions in Ireland, and some riots as a consequence.

The firm of Wildes & Co. one of the American houses which had suspended business, had given notice, that it is prepared pay all outstanding debts.

A LARGE SALARY.

It is rumored that Mrs. Matthews, formerly Madame Vestris, is to receive the sum of thirty thousand dollars, as compensation for her services at the Park Theatre, New York, one hundred nights. The manager of the Chesnut Street Theatre are to pay twenty thousand dollars for sixty-six nights. An excellent commentary on the simplicity of republican institutions!

It is a melancholy fact, that since spring muslin became so fashionable, our ladies are not so spot-less as they were in former times.

Female Obstinacy.—Let a woman maintain her husband any opinion, even if it advances nothing in support of it, he can never answer or overcome her: for if he tries to tie her up by a chain of reasoning, a thread of discourse, it is like trying to hold a ball of yarn off the ground by the end of a thread; the more he pulls the more the ball winds, till all is gone, but the ball still clings to the ground.

John Jacob Astor has given the corporation of New York \$350,000 to enable them to establish a public library. In addition to this very munificent donation there is conveyed a lot of ground for the erection of suitable buildings. The example of the generous individuals is worthy of emulation, and the imitation of others in similar circumstances. It would appear as if a better disposition of exuberant wealth, than the posthumous distribution so frequently blazoned to the world.

There will be a strong anti-bank major in both branches of the General Assembly, and when it is recollected that we have Conservatives among us, there will be difficulty in determining the political character of that body. It will be truly Southern—Anti-Clay—Anti-Whig—Anti-National Bank—Anti-Tariff—Anti-Internal Improvement by the General Government—Anti-Slavery—Anti-Emancipation—Anti-Henry Clay System—and anti-every thing else that has yet been engendered by the unnatural unholy union between a portion of South State Rights Men and Northern Harlot Convention Federalists. Our General Assembly will be comprised of men attached to the Constitution, and to the lawfully constituted authorities under that sacred instrument, rather than to the unconstitutional irresponsible power of the Banks—they are in favor of divorcing the Government from all Banking institutions; and of instituting the guardian and keeper of our funds. A majority of them will favor of an independent constitutional currency—and of a constitutional currency.

Flag of the Union.—The total amount of gold taken from the mines in the United States for the year, is said to be thirty millions of dollars.

It is said that every Indian man, and child, taken in the Florida war, the government twenty thousand dollars.

It is said the exploring expedition leave the United States.

